

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA  
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No. 5

## THE WAR IN EUROPE

has created unprecedented conditions in the Drug and Chemical Markets, and the best authorities admit that it will be many months, if not years, before normal conditions will again prevail in these markets.

Every drug buyer now appreciates the necessity of keeping himself posted on these market changes and conditions, and we have started this new market journal to supply this demand on the part of our subscribers.

**"Weekly Drug Markets"** will endeavor to supply the drug buyers with more complete and reliable market information than they have heretofore received. It will take some weeks to perfect our plans and make all necessary connections, but the task is not an impossible one and we have many years of experience to guide us in the undertaking.

This journal will be operated as a strictly independent market publication for the benefit of its subscribers. Their interests will have first consideration and their co-operation is requested that we may better serve them.

**New Features**—Two new features we are able to announce now and others will follow. The changes in *"Manufacturers' Goods"* which are published free for the benefit of subscribers, and the *"Drug Trade Exchange"* for any merchandise they wish to Buy, to Sell or to Exchange. Our *Prices Current*, too, is particularly complete, including both the Original Package and Jobbers' prices current.

**Request of Subscribers**—We obtain most of our information from the SELLERS, and we want to cultivate closer relations with our subscribers—the BUYERS. We want each subscriber to feel at liberty to send us his inquiries, by mail or by wire. We will, on request, cover more fully any special article or lines in which you are interested, or obtain direct quotations for you if you have no buyer here in New York, or if you want to check him up. *Let us know what you want and we will try to serve you.* Such inquiries help our reporters to get a more accurate line on the real conditions.

**Consolation**—There is one consolation from these war conditions—the silver lining to the cloud, as it were. Many druggists who will now be forced to study the markets in self protection, will be greatly benefitted by this experience. They will not only protect their present stocks and save in their buying, but it will make them better masters of their own business, and many of them will some day be glad that this was forced upon them.

**Subscriptions**—The subscription price of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is \$4.00 a year for the U. S., Cuba and Mexico; to Canada \$4.50, and to foreign countries \$5.00. Yearly subscriptions only accepted, and all payments strictly in advance. Our Special Introductory Offers in combination with our other journals are very liberal—see the Special Order Blank.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S.A.

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914

## "MADE IN AMERICA"

The late Artemus Ward is credited with having made the statement that there is no such word as "fale." There is such a word as impossible, but every day its limitations become more contracted. A few months ago most any chemist would have declared the manufacture of dye stuffs, carboic acid, and other things of similar character imported from Germany and other continental countries, commercially impossible. To-day the question of manufacturing these products, not only is seriously contemplated by Americans, but a start has been made. Thomas A. Edison has announced that hereafter he will supply himself with carboic acid. The Barrett Manufacturing Company of Frankfort, Pa., is enlarging its plant for the purpose of increasing its output. Several experiments are being made with dye stuffs, and not a few manufacturers believe this material can in a short time be made in the United States as cheaply as it has been made in Germany.

Right here, however, an important question arises. Heretofore, German manufacturers when meeting competition have not hesitated to cut prices to a point where American manufacturers were unable to contend. After the American manufacturer had been forced to the wall, the German manufacturer complacently raised his price to a level where he very easily recouped the loss he sustained during the period of competition. The re-

sult is seen in the present predicament of those of our manufacturers who are compelled to rely upon material from abroad. The only solution of the problem thus presented, appears to be a tariff on these essentials of manufacturers, sufficiently large to curb the monopolistic methods and tendencies of the Germans. While it is true that higher tariffs are not in accordance with the economic policies of the present administration, it seems to us that if the persons directly interested in these new enterprises were to present the situation exactly as it is to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and to the President, some legislation that would protect these "infant industries" might reasonably be expected.

The question is not one to be passed upon in haste; it requires careful consideration, and, above all, co-operation among the manufacturers directly concerned. We believe, however, that a declaration of commercial independence, by the United States, at the present time, would be opportune.

Hitherto little or no lead has been exported. From March to August this year 72,750,000 pounds valued at \$2,810,000 were sent to England, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Scotland and other countries. No, war was not expected in Europe.

## ORGANIZATION NEEDED

This month THE SODA FOUNTAIN issues its annual Hot Soda Number, and, as usual, it is full of information of value to the soda dispenser. This part of the soda fountain business has reached a point where it is profitable, and henceforth its growth will be rapid. The feature of this number of THE SODA FOUNTAIN, however, is its editorial treatment of the exploitation of Riker's ice cream by Alfred W. McCann in the New York *Globe*. Mr. McCann is responsible for the sweeping statement that this ice cream is the only kind sold in New York that is pure and wholesome. The very extravagance of the statement answers itself, but the fact that the assertion has been made and widely advertised is certain to work injustice to thousands of other ice cream stores. THE SODA

FOUNTAIN makes the suggestion that druggists and soda fountain operators immediately should organize in order to protect themselves against such palpably unfair methods of competition. Only by organization, it is stated, can this kind of a campaign be met successfully.

The attention of drug buyers is called to the special cable service of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, as well as to our correspondence from London. The cables present absolutely the last figures quoted before we go to press, and the letters furnish a correct line on the state of the London markets. This information, now received only by those persons or firms who have special correspondents in London and are willing to pay for cable advices, is well worth the price of subscription to any large buyer.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

There are 2,500 delegates to the annual convention of the American Bankers Association now in session in Richmond, Va. While nothing of unusual moment is to be discussed, the occasion affords a splendid opportunity for interchange of financial views existing in various parts of the country.

It is too bad that some of the private sentiments of bank customers will not be presented at this conference. A few we have heard would prove interesting, if not instructive, to many of the gentlemen gathered together in Richmond. While much of the criticism leveled against banking methods is specious, there can be no doubt that the country, as a whole, is suffering from the over-cautiousness of our financial institutions. It is generally believed, however, that the Federal Reserve system, once in operation, will work a decided change in the policy of our bankers. Much progress in the organization of the system has been made in the last two weeks. The boards of directors in each of the twelve Federal Reserve cities have been appointed, and in several cities the governor of the bank has been selected. In New York the choice of Benjamin Strong, Jr., formerly president of the Bankers Trust Company as governor of the local Federal institution, has been received with an approval that

borders on enthusiasm. Probably all of the banks will be opened on the same day, and the date of opening will be agreed upon at a meeting of the general board in Washington, on October 20th. Opinion as to the date to be selected ranges from November 15th, to January 1st, 1915. The Government is vigorously pushing all detail work on the system, and there will be no delay beyond the time required for efficient organization.

### DRUGGISTS WILLING IF—

In the October number of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA is an exclusive interview with Commissioner Goldwater, in which he defends the recent Ordinance (No. 182) of the New York City Board of Health, which prohibits the sale by druggists of any preparations containing narcotics, except upon the presentation of a physician's prescription. The Commissioner emphasizes the fact that years of education are required before a man is fitted to practise medicine, and states that the dangers of taking proprietary medicines should be pointed out to the public.

The ERA editorially says: "The druggists will gladly comply with the new regulations if the Board of Health will furnish satisfactory evidence that the physicians of New York City, on the average, know what is required for a cold or cough or colic contracted under circumstances which are fully known by the sufferers, better than the sufferer himself. The druggists of New York City will be glad to sell Warburg's tincture, brown mixture, and other pharmacopoeial preparations with the narcotic ingredients omitted, if the Board of Health will furnish a satisfactory guarantee of immunity from prosecution for violation of Section 273 of the State Pharmacy Law."

The Attorney General's opinion in the case will be found in our news columns.

### "SALVARSAN" PATENTS

The first application in London for the transfer of German patents, the working of which is affected by the war, into British hands came before the British Comptroller General of Patents on September 17th. H. S. Well-

come & Co., asked for the suspension of the patents under which the drug "Salvarsan," an organic arsenic compound, has been manufactured by Meister, Lucius & Brünig of Frankfurt.

Counsel for the petitioner asserted that his clients were capable of manufacturing, and intended to manufacture "Salvarsan." The great value of the drug, he said, has been proved in the treatment of several kinds of diseases. It has been used even in the military and naval forces of the Crown, and is supposed to be efficacious in certain cases of cancer. His clients were willing to maintain the German price.

Mr. Gray, counsel of Meister, Lucius & Brünig, called E. H. Scholl, manager of the pharmaceutical department of his client. Mr. Scholl said he was British born and had been at the German works before he came to the London office in 1907. "Salvarsan" was first placed on the market on September 15th, 1910, and has had a very considerable sale. The "Salvarsan" now being sold is made at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, and the company is prepared to make there all the "Salvarsan" used in Great Britain. He said that information as to the stock had been given to Sir R. Morant and that prices have not been raised. Every batch goes over to Germany to be physiologically tested at the Sæver Institute, as stimulated by Ehrlich.

Mr. Gray contended that there was no evidence that the applicants knew anything about the manufacture of the substances, and asserted that they simply wanted to get something for nothing. Why, he asked, should they want to use the trade mark "Salvarsan" unless to destroy the reputation of the mark? Why not sell it under one of the other names which had been applied to the substance?

Mr. Sebastian, counsel for the applicants, stated that the article has always been known as "Salvarsan" and his clients are able to make it as well as it has ever been made, and are willing to submit to the conditions of the Board of Trade. However, if several firms were granted licenses it might not be worth while for

the applicants to carry out the manufacture.

The court, it is understood, will report to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Wellcome is also making an application with respect to the use of the trade marks "Urotropine," "Stypticin," "Heroin" and "Aspirin." Other applications have been made covering "Formamint," "Sanatogen" and "Pebecol."

It would be enlightening to know precisely why the Senate Democratic caucus deleted the proposed war revenue tax on motor vehicles and inserted one on proprietaries, perfumes, chewing gum, etc.

### A BANKER'S VIEWPOINT

A. M. Harris, of Harris, Forbes & Company, one of the most prominent banking firms in New York City, made an interesting address before the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers Association in Richmond. He treats the effect here of the European war from an entirely new viewpoint. "Few realize," says Mr. Harris, "what a wave of economy is sweeping over this country, and the effect it may have on the amount of new available investment capital." Then he calls attention to the fact that economic losses resulting from war usually are exaggerated, as shown by industrial conditions which exist when peace is restored. He points out that if the European war is costing \$50,000,000 a day the expense is divided among the 300,000,000 population of the countries involved or about 16 cents a day per person. Mr. Harris concludes with these words:

This wave of economy which is sweeping over the country is of the greatest importance to you. It means that persons who have never previously been in the habit of saving will begin opening savings accounts and that others who already have savings accounts will increase the size of these accounts. If this result occurs it will mean that you will not be called upon to sacrifice your holdings of high grade investments at the present depressed prices. In other words, you will not be called upon to suffer any actual losses in your investments but will be able to continue to hold these bonds until they mature, when you will receive in payment their par value, or just what you expected when you purchased them. In addition to the wave of economy there is the wonderful outburst of individual enterprise that invariably follows a war. Explain it in whatever way you please, it is nevertheless a fact that the greatest enterprise, the greatest energy, the greatest ingenuity invariably immediately follow a great war.



## London is Broader

**Navigation Between England and Russia Expected to Close by the Middle of November—Congestion of Traffic at Vologda Is Reported—Effect of Hamburg Shipments on the London Market.**

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Markets are broadening with antimony strong at 46£ per ton for English regulus; crude, on the spot, is somewhat difficult to obtain. Atropine is quoted at 42s per ounce, with apparently small stocks available. Citric acid is lower, 3s. 1d. per pound being asked; in sympathy with this recession, prices on citrates have been reduced 6d. per pound. Camphor fetches 2s. per pound in 2½-lb. slabs, while codeine is firm at 15s. per ounce for pure alkaloid.

Menthol is in easier demand at 10s. per pound. It is believed that shipments designed for Hamburg and diverted to this market by the exigencies of war have not been without effect upon quotations on this article. Quicksilver is strong with allied governments controlling first hands, 11£ per flask being asked. Salicylic acid on account of export demand is higher at 4s. per pound, while sodium salicylate is quoted at 5s. and salol at 4s. 9d.; tartaric acid is slightly lower at 1s. 7d. with 1s. 5d. asked for forward delivery.

Navigation to Russia via Archangel, it is reported, will close earlier this season than usual, probably by the middle of November.

A heavy congestion of traffic at Vologda is reported.

## London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1914.—The first public Day Auctions since the outbreak of hostilities were held yesterday—after an interval of 10 weeks. Bidding was slow and prices generally lower. Tinnevely senna continues scarce and realized very full prices, considerable orders remaining unfilled. The same may be said of cascarilla which is still only represented by lean silver quill and siftings. Good bold quill again entirely wanting. Bucha firm at recent rates—Cape aloes 3/- to 4/- cheaper ipecac Isore root referred to in our last report was part sold at 7/8 for fair kola nuts lower. Sarsaparilla maintained for grey with a better demand for Jamaica.

The following changes have taken place during the week under review:

ATROPINE 36/—Belladonna Root scarce at 200/-.

CANTHARIDES a small parcel is offering forward from Russia at 13/6.

CITRIC ACID, owing to easier conditions with France, is 3d cheaper at 3/3.

CLOVES still come forward in limited quantities and an advance of 1d is now asked at 8d.

ICHTHYOL Ammon. 28/ is reported fair. MORPHIA is on the easy side at 10/6 for powdered salts owing to Embargo—on contra distinction to

OPIMUM which is advancing—11½ is worth 21/- and Smyrna wires 24/-.

PEPPER—Higher; Black Singapore and Tellicherry 5½d; Lampong 5d; White Singapore 9½d.

QUICKSILVER is in unusually brisk demand for the Continent and has advanced to £8.10/- per bottle. Mercurials must follow.

TARTARIC ACID easier at 1/9½, 1/10.

THYMOL decidedly lower at 25/-; last week 40/-.

(DELAYED IN TRANSIT.)

LONDON, September 26, 1914.—Since the first fortnight after the declaration of war—on August 4th—there has been very little excitement in drug circles. From the first, evidently, our wholesale druggists and retail chemists have decided to work off their old stocks before making purchases at recent inflated prices. Those engaged in the wholesale importing trade were able to gauge the situation early and protect their stocks by promptly advancing their prices. Large orders were cabled out to your side for those products most in demand. These are now daily arriving with the result that our markets are much relieved and prices are easier.

Our advices received to-day from Paris indicate that traffic is being still further facilitated and that beyond bi-weekly despatches of goods trains to Bordeaux the water way is now open to Havre—the transit occupying a week. Everything there is on a strictly cash basis. Banking facilities are available at 25 francs per £ sterling. Antwerp notwithstanding the close proximity of the German army is being helped by the Bank of England to receive and remit payments.

The following changes have taken place during this week:

ACETANILIDE is cheaper at 1/6.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID lower at 7/- lb.

ARSENIC white powder £21 per ton.

BALSAM PERU, owing to large arrivals, costs 6/6.

BERGAMOT OIL forward 17/6 c.i.f.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM 3/9 Ammon 3/9 Sodium 3/3 mfrs. prices.

COCAINE 8/-.

COCLIVER OIL firmer—finest Lofoten 1914 85/-.

CITRIC ACID easier at 3/6.

CAUSTIC POTASH 80/82% £80 per ton.

GALLIC ACID 4/9.

IPECAC. Lahore new arrivals expected to fetch 7/6-7/8 lb. at this week's auction.

ISINGLASS at public sale fetched an all round advance of 2d to 3d per lb.

OPIMUM firmer 11½% 20/6.

POTASH PERMANGANATE 140/- per cwt.

QUICKSILVER. The Baron is not offering but second hands have advanced the price by 10/- to £7 per bottle.

QUININE steady 1/2½ to 1/3 per oz.

QUILLAIA BARK scarce 60/- per cwt.

TARTARIC ACID 1/10.

It is understood that the above prices are for full wholesale quantities ex Wharf or Store United Kingdom Ports; 1 ton English equals 2,240 lbs.; 1 cwt. equals 112 lbs.; £1 equals 5 dollars; 1 shilling equals 25 cents; 1 penny equals 2 cents.

## London Letters

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1914.—The progress made by the Allies in France is materially facilitating export business in Marseilles, Bordeaux and Havre, and a more confident feeling is manifest in our markets resulting from the freer and larger arrivals and departures of steamers. Prices of many products are now more reasonable and a gradual renewal of consumption demand is noticeable. For the first time to-day cabled extracts from the leading German newspapers indicate that the German public are being prepared for a probable further retreat if not for a general collapse of their campaign in France. These and other indications are all favorable to a more hopeful outlook as to the future course and duration of the war and cannot fail to be reflected in trade circles.

The new British Pharmacopoeia (1914) was published yesterday, but owing to the war will not come into force till December 31, 1914. Among the new comers under "Additions," we notice acetone, cantharidin (at the expense of natural cantharides now omitted), acid acetylsalicylic, ethyl chloride, glucose, guaiacol carbonas, liquor formaldehyde, resorcin, strontium bromide, theobromine and soda salicylas, while on the other hand we miss some old familiar remedies such as extract of malt, emulsion of cod liver oil, emulsion of petroleum, compound syrup of hypophosphites.

In deference to a courteous suggestion communicated by Dr. Remington, Chairman of your Pharmacopoeial convention an appendix of abbreviations of the Latin titles has been given, the Council having been informed that a similar plan will probably be adopted in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

The Belgian Government has accepted the gift by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., of London, of 25,000 tins of vaseline for their troops at the front. It will be remembered that only recently this company presented 50,000 tins to the British War Office for a like purpose.

SUGAR—An explanatory memorandum of the origin and purpose of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply was issued to-day.

On the outbreak of war it became evident that a very serious situation was likely to develop in connection with the supply of sugar for the United Kingdom as two-thirds of our supply came from Germany and Austria. In the days which immediately succeeded the declarations of war wholesale prices were trebled.

In these circumstances the Government decided to take upon itself the task of ensuring an adequate supply of sugar.

The leading refiners were approached and an arrangement was made that the whole body of refiners should stand aside



from the market for raw sugars, leaving it free for the operations of the Government.

The price of raw sugar charged to the refiners was determined on the basis of protecting the government from loss in their purchases. We understand important quantities are being purchased in the U. S. A. for the British Government.

## Foreign Patent Cases

### DELAYED IN TRANSIT

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1914—Sustained interest is this week again taken in the proceedings before the Controller General of Patents and Trade Marks. Renewed applications have been heard for transfers of the German patents and registered trade marks to British firms of such well known products as Urotropine (Schering), aspirin (Bayer), Heroin (Bayer), Stypticin (E. Merck), Sanatogen (Wulff) and Pebecco (Beiersdorf).

The act passed after the declaration of war was heralded in some quarters as a direct Government invitation to all and sundry to enter upon the manufacture of these and similar preparations and claim the use of the original trade marked names in prosecuting their sale. We took the earliest opportunity of expressing the opinion that the authorities would take a conservative view in applying the act in practice. While so far no definite decisions have yet been pronounced by the Board of Trade sufficient evidence, we think, has been elicited to show that no steps of a confiscatory nature are likely to be taken so long as the original manufacturers through their British depots are in a position to supply a sufficiency of their preparations to meet the demand. Final decisions have been reserved and applications have been ordered to stand over for three months.

In reviewing, however, all the evidence given and the Controller's observations we must infer that the ultimate position the Board of Trade will take with regard to all these applications for suspensions will be to grant licences under the original German patents subject to the payment by the British licensee of a royalty to the alien-patentee and a regulation that all the goods made and sold must be plainly marked in accordance.

As quite a number of these German preparations have been regularly turned out in the United States under your government protection it will doubtless be possible for your manufacturers to supply our markets with more than sufficient quantities to keep the trade going during the continuance of the war, and thus obviate any such drastic steps being taken here as was at first contemplated.

Imports of German and Austrian chemical products at the Port of London are being stopped and subjected to rigorous investigation at the customs. While it is illegal to import any product of alien manufacture indirectly through agents in neutral countries in Europe it is quite permissible to import here all such products from your side even should those products directly emanate from accredited American agents of German and Austrian manufacturers.

## New York Markets

Just how much lower the market has sagged in the last week cannot be ascertained exactly, because there have been no transactions in a good many lines; and although former quotations hold in such cases, it is known the goods are so weak that lower offers would be snapped up with avidity.

From the wildest, roaring, raging lion of a market, the situation has calmed in two months to the quietest, dearest, weakest state in which it has been for years. There are those who insist the market is sitting on a volcano, that it is only a question of time—and a very short time at that—when a buying movement will surge up, creating havoc and chaos and record making highwater figures. There are those who believe the big buyers were taught too severe a lesson in August; that rather than create such conditions again by persistent purchasing in face of prohibitive prices they will go without articles, substituting where possible and letting it go at that.

The steamship Matanzas of the Ward Line, chartered by Herman A. Metz and Adolph Kuttroff to load a cargo of German dyes and chemicals at Rotterdam is well on her way across the Atlantic and so far nothing has been heard of her. Gloomy persons in the market hazarded an opinion she would be sure to strike a mine in the North Sea and that would end the "pet scheme" of importers to get German products into this country. But the sailing of the steamship, bearing the American flag, caused little interest in the trade. In fact many were unaware of the venture.

Getting German articles to Rotterdam and not getting them to New York is regarded as the difficulty in this market, and there are many men who regard the chartering of the Matanzas as unnecessary and savoring of "making a mountain out of a molehill." They assert the Dutch bottoms are perfectly capable of handling all the American bound German freight arriving in Rotterdam. It now seems as though the interpretations of Germany's official cable messages have not been correct and that the Imperial Government will not insist that all goods be shipped in American bottoms only. Telegrams and cablegrams received late last week mention only the stipulation that bottoms be neutral.

Further, it seems as though reports of Holland's embargo on all German goods were unofficial, as nothing further has been heard on that score. And Great Britain has refrained from seizing German goods found on neutral vessels, as it was reported she would do.

In the trade just now the question being asked is "Will Holland be drawn into the war now with Germany occupying Antwerp, and the Netherlands overflowing with Belgian refugees; and with soldiers of Germany and the Allies interned on Dutch soil, whither they stumbled unwittingly in the operations around Antwerp?"

It is argued that Holland's neutrality soon will be violated and regardless of whether that country links with Germany or the Allies, the situation will be no help to the United States. If Holland casts her lot with the Kaiser, then Rotterdam,

Amsterdam, the Hague will be bottled up and even the small amount of commerce now coming will be shut off by the British fleet until such time as Germany can break through by means of her own navy.

Should the Dutch line up with Great Britain then Germany will cease to ship across the frontier, and probably will overrun the Netherlands as it did Belgium, and the Allies will concentrate their attentions on holding the sea ports. The action of Holland in the present crisis is being watched with extreme interest in this market.

Proprietary medicine manufacturers and sellers are united in their efforts to defeat the passage of the war tax bill with its clause providing for a stamp on such medicines and on toilet articles. It has been reported that there was no danger of such a provision being embodied in the bill, but the Finance Committee of the Senate has nominated it. It is urged this is class legislation in that it discriminates against the retail druggist.

Monday was treated as a holiday by a portion of the trade, and nearly all the other houses closed at noon or one o'clock. There was little business done by those who remained open, the fall of Antwerp and the World Baseball Series being the chief topics of conversation. Incidentally it may be remarked that the drug trade is taking comparatively little interest in the baseball championship.

In all the thousands of items which go to make up the lists of stocks in the market, it was found that only a half dozen or so showed advanced prices to-day over what was quoted a week ago. Others are held more firmly, but transactions have not been made at these advances. For the last month the demand, then loud and imperious, has subsided until now it is a weak treble whisper—scarcely a request in the true sense of the word.

Messina essences seem due to be cheaper this year than ever before, that is, unless Italy is drawn into the European war, in which case prices on citric acid and citrate of lime probably would go back to where they were on certain bright and sunshiny mornings in August. Now, however, with the United States the only customer, the Italians are sending over large shipments of their essential oils, and with every arrival, chunks are being knocked off the prices.

Turkey is shipping opium to England, and England is shipping it to New York, so the situation is easier there too; but no change in price has occurred. It now is generally believed that the Sultan will keep himself out of trouble until spring anyway, and therefore there is a good chance of this year's stock of the gum being moved safely.

Trade with Russia now is being carried on by way of San Francisco, and Vladivostok, Siberia, the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway line. This is a single track road. With the long haul across the Pacific ocean it requires more than two months to get a shipment to the central part of the Tsar's domain. The port of Archangel, the northernmost in the world, will be open to navigation until the middle of next month, so there will be some shipping by that route. However, it is regarded as dangerous, and shipments of army supplies are being sent from New

York three-quarters way round the world to Petrograd.

Great Britain now is finding time to turn her attention to trade and as a result shipments have been forthcoming from England, many including stocks of German goods which had been held in reserve there. A week has passed without any German cruiser announcing extensive raids on British merchantmen, and as a result shippers are fighting again for reduction of war risks and freight rates. The Japanese government announces itself satisfied the Pacific is clear, and asserts shipments of camphor and menthol will be coming through regularly. The market in these commodities also is unchanged. Stocks of oils and raw material from China have been received at Pacific coast ports in the last week.

Carbolic acid manufacturers in the United States now are turning their attention more seriously to the distilling of this article here and it is believed enough will be forthcoming to supply the trade with what is a necessity. One of the greatest lessons taught by the war is that the trade is not dependent on nearly so many articles as it had supposed. With receipts cut to small percentages of normal amounts, manufacturers are getting along somehow, although they expected they would be forced to close their doors.

Great Britain, Russia and France continue to inquire for bids on huge orders of absorbent cotton and gauze for use in the field, but all of the large American manufacturers are loaded up with orders enough to keep them going night and day for weeks to come. Premiums are offered for quick delivery and prices are expected to advance in the competition of buyers to get goods.

CARBOLIC ACID—U.S.P. crystals have been offered as low as 36c in drums in the last week, but the prevailing price has been 2c higher. This reduction follows the receipt of large stocks here and the announcement of the domestic manufacture of phenol on a larger scale. A bitter controversy now rages through the trade as to the availability of benzol for the manufacture of carbolic acid, one faction asserting there is but a small supply and the other retorting there is a huge amount wasted which would be ample to supply the American trade. Pound bottles of carbolic acid remain at 45c in most cases, although they can be obtained for 43c.

CITRIC ACID—This acid at last is down all over the market to what domestic manufacturers have been charging their regular customers all through the squall—70c in barrels, and half a cent higher in kegs. Large shipments have arrived from the West Indies and from Italy and forced the price down a cent or so. It is believed a market of 68c will obtain in another week if reported shipments from Messina are made. Demand, which has not been as heavy as usual at this time owing to the fact many stocked up with the acid several months ago when it was \$1.50, now is diminishing perceptibly and manufacturers offer their product sparingly in order to keep the situation as firm as possible.

PYROGALLIC ACID—Prices on pyrogallac acid now are down to \$1.90, although a few cents more is charged in some quarters. Receipts of this product in the last week and a slackening demand are responsible for the drop. Further reductions are

expected, as the source of supply at present seems undisturbed.

ACETIC ACID—A firm market exists in acetic acid, following rather large shipments to Great Britain and reports that that Government is in the market for a further large supply. Spot is priced at 1¼¢ @ 1¼¢, 28%, and glacial 99½% is 7¾¢ in large amounts and ¾¢ in small lots. Advances in prices are looked for in the coming week.

NITRIC ACID—Spot is 3¾¢ @ 4¼¢, 36 degrees, with other grades higher according to strength. The crude material daily assumes weaker position, but sellers maintain old marks.

MURIATIC ACID—Spot is \$1.15 @ 1.85 for 18 degrees in carboys, the former figure being in large lots. Foreign requirements have braced the market, and a fair trade is reported. Supplies seem ample to prevent any rise in price at this time.

OXALIC ACID—Two cents has been lopped off the spot market in oxalic acid, the market ruling now at 16c a pound. In August last more than twice as much oxalic acid was imported as in the same period of the previous year. Trade is quiet.

TARTARIC ACID—From 55¢ @ 60¢ a pound is asked for tartaric acid, which now is scarce. However, demand is lighter than ever—scarcely enough to equalize—so further reductions are in order. Unchanged at 38c for powdered and crystals. Cream of tartar is quiet.

SULPHURIC ACID—Contracts now are 85c for 60 degrees and \$1 for 66 degrees, in drum containers. Trade in quantity is very quiet, only small amounts being moved. Battery acid is 1¢ @ 1¼¢ in carboys and oleum is 1¼¢ @ 1½¢ in tank cars.

LIME ACETATE—Prices remain \$1.50 @ 1.55 a pound. The market is steady and supports offerings strongly.

ALUM—Lump is 2¾¢ @ 3c a pound, ground 3¢ @ 3¼¢, powdered 4½¢ @ 4¾¢. Alum is steady in the face of large shipments for export and increased inquiries for the domestic trade. The scarcity of potash alum has strengthened the demand for ammonia alum.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—This is held at 1.1¢ @ 1.3c for low grades and 1½¢ @ ¾¢ for higher grades, according to quantity.

ARSENIC—From 5¢ @ 6c a pound continues as the price fluctuations in arsenic. Demand is reported as falling off still further, but sellers are holding on resolutely.

POTASH CARBONATE—Calcined 80% is 18c has been reduced in price to 14½¢ a pound, but this is the only grade in which a change is noted this week. 96% @ 98% is 18c and hydrated 80% @ 85% is still 20c.

POTASH CAUSTIC—From small stocks held by jobbers 16¢ @ 18c a pound is asked for domestic and 20c for foreign. Supplies are being withheld and it is expected the situation will be tighter than ever next week.

POTASH CHLORATE—Spot crystals are held at 20c a pound and powdered at 23c. Contracts are unchanged.

SODA CHLORATE—14c a pound is the minimum for contracts, f.o.b. works and the market is unchanged.

SAL AMMONIAC—Domestic gray is still unchanged, white granular is 9¢ @ 10c, gray 6¼¢ @ 6½¢ and lump at 12¢ @ 13c. The market is dull.

BARIUM CHLORIDE—Dealers ask \$120 a ton for small and scattered lots, but despite the shortage, the demand is so slight

as to cause a constant shading from the figures quoted.

SALTPETER—Refined is quiet at 9¢ @ 10c a pound, and crude remains unchanged.

BLUE VITRIOL—4½¢ prevails in carlots, with ¼¢ higher in smaller quantities. Purchases are of small amounts.

VERDIGRIS—From 34¢ @ 36c is quoted a pound of verdigris, according to quantity.

BRIMSTONE—The export demand has subsided to a great extent leaving the situation quiet. Domestic purchases are made on a basis of from \$22 @ 22.50 a ton, according to point of delivery.

SODA BICARBONATE—One cent continues as the price for carlots with a one mill advance on kegs. Large exports of this were reported in the last week, much going to South America and to Mexico.

BLEACHING POWDER—Offerings of spot have become more limited, and the market has assumed a firmer tone, commanding from 2¼¢ @ 3c a pound.

SODA CAUSTIC—With shipments of soda caustic being made all over the world, the situation is favorable but no changes in price have been made. Contracts are made on 1.45¢ @ 1.47½¢ on basis of 60% for 70 @ 76%, and 60% at the usual 10c a 100 lb. advance. Powdered 76% is held firmly at 2¢ @ 2½¢.

SAL SODA—Contracts are 60c and higher in barrels. On spot lots of concentrated there is the usual 1½¢ discount. There is a normal domestic market, and prices seem firm.

SALT CAKE—Glassmakers call for full contract allotments, but prices are unchanged. Contracts are 55c a 100 lb. in carlots.

SODA ASH—Light 58% is held at 60c in single car lots. Larger quantities are ½¢ cheaper. Exports are on the increase and the market is steady.

OPTUM—Arrivals of proportionately large shipments in the United States have eased the situation and with a remarkably light demand it seems prices must be cut in a short time. The gum continues to command \$10, powdered \$12 and granular \$13. One hundred cases have been received from Italian ports, in excess of the London shipments. The Macedonian and Greek article also is forthcoming.

MORPHINE is still \$5.30 an ounce in 50-ounce lots, but is in light demand. Everyone seems stocked up.

CODEINE—\$7 an ounce for the alkaloid and nitrate forms in 10 ounce lots, is still the market quotation.

QUININE—The Amsterdam salts auction will be held tomorrow and it will depend largely on prices realized there as to whether the American manufacturers will increase prices. At present 31c an ounce in 100-ounce tins is being maintained, but the feeling becomes stronger daily to stiffen the market. More than 50,000 ounces of British pharmacopoeial quality will be offered at the auction to-morrow.

ALCOHOL—Ethyl grades remain unchanged, and will not be increased because of the war tax. For 188 proof, \$2.50 @ 2.52; refined wood 95% 45¢ @ 47c, denatured 33¢ @ 35c.

CANTHARIDES—Offerings of the Russian product in the face of an absence of demand has knocked a dollar from prices, to \$6.50.

GLYCERIN—C.P. now can be obtained for 24c in drums and 25c in cans following the resumption of imports after Great

Britain raised the strict embargo which had been placed on it. The dynamite grade is 22½@23c, soap lye is 14@14½c and saponification grades are 15½@16½c.

**MENTHOL**—Case lots of spot are being offered at \$2.75 in some few cases although the usual price is at least 5c higher. Offers of shipments from Japan up to the first of the year still are made at \$2.70. The October-November crop already has been contracted for, it is reported.

**CAMPOR**—Spot stocks have been replenished by recent heavy arrivals and there has been a sharp descent in prices. Local operators are offering refined gum as low as 60c, and it can be obtained at a 2c shading of this figure. Domestic refiners continue to offer limited quantities at 59½c for delivery up to January 1.

**ARABIC GUM**—Amber sorts are in better supply, therefore easier and now may be had for 17c. White sorts are in short supply and already the price has gone to 25c. Twenty packages have been received from London.

**LEMON OIL**—\$1.75@1.90 are the new quotations for lemon oil, the latter figure applying to one grade. This reduction follows further receipts of the essence in these ports, and was accompanied with a marked falling off in buying.

**ORANGE OIL**—\$2 will buy the sweet Italian orange oil to-day, and in some cases this price can be beaten a dime, West Indian oil is being offered freely at \$2. Bitter oil is held at \$3.75@4, there being no change.

**LIMES**—The expressed description has dropped half a dollar and now is obtainable at \$3.50. Distilled oil still is \$1.50@1.75.

**PEPPERMINT**—Although \$1.75 is the usual price, peppermint oil is obtainable at \$1.65, and case goods are \$3@3.10.

**BERGAMOT OIL**—\$5.25 is the prevailing price to-day, but one widely known brand is obtainable for \$5. This is a material reduction, which is apparent all along the line.

**SPEARMINT OIL**—From \$1.80@2. are the quotations on spearmint, following large receipts.

**TANSY OIL**—There has been a further reduction of 25c in the price of tansy oil. New figures are \$3.25@3.50.

**WORMWOOD OIL**—This oil is offered at \$2.70@2.85, which is a further recession of price.

**THYME**—Following the reduction in thyme leaves, the oil has tumbled again in price to \$1.65@1.75 for the French red and \$1.85@1.90 for French white.

**ACETPHENETIDIN**—From \$1.25@1.50 is the price on this coal tar derivative, and the advance is laid to the increased cost of phenol. All brands but one are obtainable at the inside price.

**AGAR AGAR**—No. 3 grade is being offered now at 46c, a slight reduction, following receipts of this Japanese gelatine. Other grades are held strongly at old figures.

**COCOA BUTTER**—Bulk goods now are from 26½@28c, which is 4c lower than a week ago, following the arrival of some Dutch cocoa butter.

**ERGOT**—The range in price for Russian ergot is from \$1.25@1.60, the latter figure being the price set by one holder of a good sized stock. It is in fair supply at the inner mark, however. Spanish ergot has been marked down to \$1.10@1.20.

**SILVER NITRATE**—This is offered at 33-1/8 in 100-1000 oz. lots, 1c higher in 100 oz. lots, and a cent higher still in smaller quantities.

**QUICKSILVER**—Jobbing lots of mercury were being offered at 75@80c a pound and 75 pound flasks now are quoted anywhere from \$50@60 a flask. This is far below quotations of a month ago, when \$90 was paid in some cases.

**POTASH PERMANGANATE**—Is quoted at 50@60c by domestic makers. Cyanide in bulk is 25@30c, iodide is \$3.15@3.20, and citrate at 69@70c.

**STYRAX**—In liquid form this is obtainable at 23@25c, after partial replenishing of local stocks.

**FUSEL OIL**—In view of the impossibility of obtaining this article from Germany and Russia, domestic distillers have advanced prices to \$2.10@2.15 for the crude. Refined virtually is unobtainable, and amylacetate now is \$2.50@2.75.

**HAARLEM OIL**—Arrivals from Rotterdam have knocked a dime off prices, as quotations now are \$3@3.10 according to brand.

**COPAIBA**—Prices are down to 39@40c for South America and 40@43c for Para, following recent arrivals on spot.

**SOAP BARK**—Whole bark from Chile has arrived here and hammered prices to 11c in most cases, although 14c is quoted. Crushed bark is down a cent and now is priced at 15@16c. Cut bark are firm at 18@20c.

**SHELLAC**—T. N. grade is offered in this market now at 14½c in bags and 15c in cases.

**MASTIC GUM**—Spot stocks practically have been cleared from the boards and as a result 88c is the lowest quotation on the market and 90@1. is the usual price. Some damaged gum, which was in the hold of the steamship Santa Anna, which was afire, is offered at 75c.

**GAMBOGE GUM**—Pipe is 72@75c; 75@80c for broken, and 67½@72½c for mass are latest quotations on this gum which has gone down in price because of slight demand.

**IPECAC**—Cartagena and Rio grades are down, following receipt of stock and falling off of demand. The former root is \$1.45@1.50 and the latter is \$2.

**SARSAPARILLA**—Honduras now is 48c although 50c is asked in certain quarters. Mexican or Tampico root is 14@14½c.

**JAPAN WAX**—More arrivals have sent prices down again and 14@15c now rules for spot goods.

## DRUG SUNDRY TRADE BRISK

### Terms Upon Which Orders Can Be Placed In France

Vacillating conditions appear to exist in drug sundries. September business on the whole considerably exceeded that of the same month last year. Certain articles, the importation of which has been in some cases wholly and in many cases partly stopped by the European war have been in urgent demand. Others are maintained at prices slightly above the average. But it will be months, if not years, before trade in European drug sundries will regain its equilibrium.

"Business with us," said T. H. Sherwood, manager of the drug department of

McKesson & Robbins, "very greatly exceeded in volume the business of the same month last year. The comparison of the two months, however, is misleading, for the reason that conditions last month were unprecedented. In many instances we have been obliged to cut down orders so that we could supply all of our customers. Stocks in many articles are low, and more or less uncertainty hangs over the receipt of new goods. As an example of how the situation stands to-day, let me cite the instance of a French concern with whom we have done business for many years. Prior to the beginning of hostilities we had placed several orders with this firm. Shortly after the war began we received a letter from the firm in which they stated that all orders on their books had been cancelled, and no further orders would be received except without conditions as to price, or date of shipment and with the understanding that all responsibility for the delivery of the goods rested upon the consignee from the moment the shipment left the factory. It is hardly necessary to say that as long as these goods are manufactured we want to sell them, and if we want to sell them we must place the orders upon the terms laid down. This is precisely what we did.

"Prices in some directions are abnormally higher. Take for instance bristles. We have been informed by Kent, the high class British brush maker, that Russian bristles, which a few months ago were purchased at a little over 11 cents, are now unobtainable under 22 cents per pound. Very likely this supply soon will be exhausted, and then there will be a dearth of high grade brushes.

Mr. Sherwood has been in Europe most of the time since last May, returning only a few weeks ago. He visited Austria, France and Germany, traversed a large part of what has since become the war zone. He was in the Cathedral at Rheims, and he views with dismay the disaster that has taken place throughout the afflicted countries.

"In America," he said, "even such a great devastation as this might speedily be recovered, but in Europe the ruins will stand as they are for decades, possibly centuries.

## MR. FOOT NEARLY SATISFIED

S. A. Foot, manager of the sundry department of Lehn & Fink, 120 William street, said:

"We have done an excellent business in September. I could say that we are satisfied with it were it not for the fact that it is the policy of our firm never to be fully satisfied. We run to specialties, and at all times keep busy a large force of salesmen; therefore, we want to do business, expect to do business, and do do business. Mr. Albert Plaut, the head of our firm, once told me that the panic year of 1901 was one of the best years the firm ever had.

"It is true that conditions in the South, attributable to the crisis in the cotton market, have retarded the drug sundry business in that section; but it seems incredible that this situation will continue for any length of time. Some plan undoubtedly will be devised for financing the cotton crop, and when that is done business in the South immediately will become normal."



## CHEMISTS TALK OF DYES

Conditions Under Which Colors  
Should Be Made Here

The first regular monthly meeting of the New York branch of the American Chemical Society was given over to a symposium on the dye-stuffs industry in America, its present condition, its pressing problems, and its future. Chairman Allen Rogers outlined the principal phases of the question in his opening address, and among the queries he proposed were the following:

Have we a sufficient supply of coal tar in this country to go into the extensive manufacture of the aniline colors?

Have we the interlocking chemical industries necessary to make dye chemistry a success?

Have we the trained men to carry on the work?

What will our colleges and our Government do to encourage the production of these substances?

Will American manufacturers guarantee to use American goods?

Why were these products not manufactured on an extensive scale before this?

The first speaker, J. Merritt Matthews, consulting expert to the textile industries, told of the dependence of the textile industries on the dyestuffs industry, since dyes were necessary in order to create a demand for certain classes of goods. As for supplies at present, he said that the mills had a certain amount on hand, and that a few shipments from Rotterdam had enabled them to partly replenish their diminishing stocks. If these shipments from abroad could be continued, all would be well; but if not, and if manufacturing in this country was interfered with, the mills would be forced to shut down, or else put out many undyed fabrics.

He next traced the development of the use of dyes, beginning with the old dyewoods. The early natural dyestuffs had never been entirely satisfactory, as none of them, save indigo, was fast in the modern sense of the word, and there was no possibility of standardizing colors, since the extracts were bound to vary in different lots. In order to keep up the supply of dyed fabrics, it would be necessary either to have recourse again to the old dyes, or else begin to manufacture them here. The first method did not promise well, as it would be difficult in a short time to re-establish the production of the old vegetable dyes, in any sufficient quantity, in a reasonable time. Further, there would be much confusion in the dye house, caused by the introduction of new methods. Some natural colors were no longer obtainable. However, logwood might be used for blacks on wool and cotton, archil would give reds and browns, and yellow dyes could be obtained. But it would take several years to obtain a sufficient supply of natural indigo.

As for manufacturing dyes in the U. S., Mr. Matthews stated that the industry was already fairly well established, but that the further development of the processes would have to go on independently of the textile industries. The dye manufacturers would have the hearty co-operation of the textile interests, but the new industry would have to stand on its own feet.

Arthur Prill, connected with one of the textile trade papers, took up the publicity side of the problem. He discussed the tariff and patent laws bearing on the subject, and stated that two changes were urgently needed—a revision of the patent laws so as to protect American patents in this country against foreign competition, and the revision of the tariff so as to adequately protect prices until the industries were established. He emphasized the fact that the propaganda must be supported mainly by those chemists and others who are not dependent for their bread and butter on the enemies of the campaign.

The principal paper of the evening was read by I. N. Stone, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., and was entitled "The Development of Domestic Coal Tar Colors." He cleared the way to the discussion by showing that there was no prejudice against American dyes; it was simply a question of being able to meet the demand. Coal tar products are the starting point for all of them. The supply of benzene in this country can, by the co-operation of the coke oven burners, be made adequate. There is at present no over-production in this article; it sells for the same price here as abroad. As for naphthalene, about one-third of the demand is supplied by the domestic grade, while the other two-thirds are sent over by Germany and England. The coal tar industry need not be a hot-house industry in the United States, but can be based on the natural resources of the country.

The intermediate products, the next step in the making of dyes, are not made in this country in large amounts. The principal producer is Germany, where well-established factories have become highly specialized in the turning out of high grade intermediate products, such as aniline, phenol, beta-naphthol, toluidine, xyldine, cumidine, nitrobenzol, sulpho-acids, etc. The present duty of 10 per cent. is not sufficient to warrant the attempt to make these substances here, and the Government must be asked for aid. One exception is aniline oil, now made here in good quality, and in sufficient quantity to supply one-fourth of the requirements. But the commercial side is not satisfactory. At first there was no duty on aniline oil, and the new duty of 10 per cent. active since October, 1913, has been offset by the fact that the convention in Europe which controls the manufacture of the product immediately cut the price 10 per cent. This illustrates the necessity for a dumping clause in the tariff law. Crude oil of mirbane is also an exception, in a small way, and it is possible that the manufacture of smokeless powder will increase the demand for other intermediates sufficiently to lead to their increased production.

Out of 900 dyes referred to recently by Dr. Hesse, Mr. Stone said that his company was now making about 100 types, all of which were "live," and could be made regularly. Some of the 900 were obsolete and unnecessary, so that it could now be said that American makers could supply about 90 per cent. of the demand, speaking now of color types and not of quantities. The dyes which could not be made are the alizarines, indigos and patented specialties.

After tracing the development of the coal tar dye industry, Mr. Stone presented some figures showing the enormous extent of the

business in Germany. More than \$400,000,000 are invested, and about 50,000 persons are employed. Dividends of 25 to 30 per cent. are paid, after charging off about one-third of the profits for new plant.

In 1913 imports amounting to about \$9,500,000 worth of dyes came into this country, of which \$7,000,000 were aniline dyes, \$1,000,000 were indigos, and \$1,500,000 were alizarines. To these figures must be added a duty of 30 per cent., so that American consumers are paying \$12,000,000 for foreign dyes, and about \$2,000,000 more for those of domestic manufacture.

Mr. Stone next showed how necessary it was to have a protective tariff to enable the domestic dye industry to grow. But this tariff would not necessarily mean increased prices, for the protection would stimulate competition and production, which factors would tend to lower the prices. For instance, on alizarine and indigo there is no duty, and it might be expected that these dyes would be sold at low prices here. But, as a matter of fact, there is no competition here, and the prices on this side are higher than in Germany. With direct cotton black, on the other hand, the case is just the opposite. A duty of 30 per cent. is imposed, allowing this dye to be made here in large amounts, so that American consumers get it at 17 cents, while the price in Europe is 22 cents or more.

Just as needful is a working clause in our patent laws. England and Germany both have such a law, and in 1909 a similar law was threatened in the United States, but in order to head it off, Germany entered into a treaty with this country by which the German working clause was made inoperative for United States patents in Germany. Mr. Stone then went on to show how tariff changes had affected the founding of new factories, and how the tariff of 1883 forced many dye factories to go out of business. He ended by giving an outline of the variety of materials manufactured by his own company, the works of which have been operating under one management since 1879.

The last speaker, Alfred Lustig, representing the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Textiles, told how the manufacturers were trying to increase the demand for white goods, or white and black mixtures. Logwood is plentiful, and blacks can easily be produced. Many plants will soon be forced to shut down unless the public will agree to wear such goods, or unless the American factories can turn out the needed dyes. Mr. Lustig expressed the opinion, which was roundly applauded, that in order to prevent such a shortage in future, it was imperative to foster the development of the dyestuff industry in this country, and that it would be well for the finishers to bear a considerable additional financial burden (or some years, in order to ensure the establishment of the new business).

## NO DUTCH EMBARGO SO FAR

The Consulate General of the Netherlands, in No. 11 Broadway, has received no confirmation of press reports from Rotterdam that the Dutch Government had ordered an embargo on all German goods, and would refuse to accept any more articles across the frontier.

**PRESCRIPTION NOT NEEDED****New York City Ordinance No. 182 Illegal, Says the Attorney-General.**

New York City may not require the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian for the sale of those domestic and proprietary remedies, containing no more than two grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine, one-fourth grain of heroin, one grain of cocaine or ten grains of chloral or their salts, the sale of which is permitted without a prescription under the Public Health Law of the State. The city ordinance is in conflict with the State law, and must give way. This is the gist of Attorney-General James A. Parsons' opinion, just handed down at the request of Warren L. Bradt, secretary of the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

The Board of Health ordinance, which the Attorney-General opines to be without effect, is Section 182 of the Sanitary Code. Its enforcement already had been suspended until December 1st. Through the New York Pharmaceutical Conference the druggists of this city have authorized a committee to retain counsel and bring a test case in order to ascertain just how far the Board of Health can go in promulgating its ordinances.

**SUGAR DOWN 25 POINTS****Lull in the Buying Operations of Warring Countries**

All grades of sugar were reduced on Tuesday 25 points, on a basis of \$6.25 per hundred for fine granulated. This meets the price of the Federal, which has been 25 cents lower than the "big four" for some time. It is expected this concern will effect another cut in a few days.

Arbuckle Brothers and B. H. Howell, Son & Co. reduced 25 points several days ago, and the American Sugar Refining Co. made its announcement at the beginning of business yesterday.

"Reduced cost of the price of raw sugar, through falling off in demand actuated the decrease," said Mr. Lounsbury, sales manager of the American. "During the first weeks of the war, sugar went as high as \$7.50. That was because Great Britain obtained a large portion of the Cuban crop, outbidding American manufacturers.

"Now, however, there is a lull in the buying operations of the warring countries and consequently a drop in price. The Cuban crop will be here by December, and until then we do not look for a rise in price.

"The crop of the United States now is coming in from California, Nevada, Colorado, Utah and Arizona. The domestic crop averages about 450,000 tons, but the annual consumption of the United States is in excess of 3,500,000 tons. Most of the imported variety is the Cuban cane sugar, although much comes from Hawaii. The domestic is the beet sugar, and is refined and used at table. It cannot be detected from the cane product although candy makers and others insist on the West Indian article.

"No beet sugar is being exported from Germany and Russia, naturally, and the theatre of war now is set in the section of France where sugar beets were raised.

France and Belgium probably must look to Cuba for their sugar for a year at least. Great Britain obtains much of her sugar from her West Indian possessions, and she also gets some from Egypt and a little from India.

"Owing to the shutting off of German sugar from France, that country as well as Italy, Turkey, Spain and Portugal, probably will use sugar that otherwise would have come to the United States.

"It is reported that the domestic sugar beet crop this year is excellent. That will do much to help the situation. Fine granulated, which is used as the base in the sugar trade, has been reduced from \$6.50 to \$6.25 and the 25 point drop extends throughout everything. Eventually, when trade conditions become somewhat straightened out along the new channels, Russia may be able to export some beet sugar and thus ease the situation. Fortunately there have been good crops in the West Indies."

**WAS THE MATANZAS NEEDED?****Getting Goods from Rotterdam, the Real Trouble, Says Mr. Speiden**

"The main difficulty experienced has been in getting goods from Germany to Rotterdam, and not from Rotterdam to New York," said Mr. Speiden, of Innis, Speiden Co., in Cliff street, representatives for potash on the committee selected in Washington to arrive at ways and means to get German shipments to this country.

"I do not believe it was necessary to send the steamship Matanzas because if she can get potash, dyes and chemicals, and return here with them, so could any steamer in the service of the Holland America line or any other neutral bottom.

"But the trouble seems to be across the Dutch frontier in Germany. They have the stuff there, but they need all their transportation facilities, both water and rail, for the movement of troops and supplies. It's all well enough to get assurances the stuff will come through, but who will guarantee it? Why a few weeks ago they needed some canal boats which were carrying dyestuffs down the Rhine to Rotterdam, and they dumped the dyes overboard and took the boats. The German government will make good the loss to the dye makers.

"I have received word from Washington that German advices say there is 100,000 tons of fertilizing potash salts available every month for shipment to America. There is no doubt the stuff is there, but can it be got to Rotterdam, that is the question."

**BRITISH WANT GERMAN EYES**

Glass eyes and artificial limbs are becoming scarcer every day in England. That country, in fact the whole world, always has relied on German manufacturers for nearly all of these things, and now with the Kaiser's commerce bottled up, none is to be had.

And with the wounded from the great battlefields in France pouring into England every day, the demand for artificial limbs especially, is increasing.

Some artificial limbs and glass eyes are manufactured in the United States, and makers here are besieged with orders from Great Britain and France.

**DR. JAYNE'S VIEWPOINT****Consumption of Carbohc Acid Will Be Reduced**

The Barrett Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, will produce about 400 tons of carbohc acid in the coming year, in an effort to supply, at least in part, the American market which has been shut off from its usual German supply. Dr. D. W. Jayne, in charge of the chemical laboratories in the plant in Frankfort, Pa.; has advised the trade through WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that every possible source of the acid which exists in the oils from the tars distilled by the Barrett Manufacturing Company in its various plants are being investigated "with the idea that it may prove profitable to regain these otherwise unprofitable materials."

Import statistics show that more than 8,000,000 pounds of crystal carbohc acid were brought into the United States in 1913. Dr. Jayne asserts that through substitution because of high prices next year's consumption will not be half that of last year. References to imports in years previous to 1913 show much lesser amounts received in this country. The increase is believed by Dr. Jayne to be due to new commercial uses, all of which cannot be continued at war prices.

"There has been a great deal said about the manufacture of synthetic phenol from benzol," Dr. Jayne says. "There is nothing new in this proposition, but at very low prices for the acid, it is not commercially practical. At the present prices it is, but on the other hand, we are facing a shortage of benzol from which the synthetic phenol is made, and can not therefore see any prospect of such manufacture being carried on in this country on any considerable scale, especially as additional sources of benzol cannot be brought into use in less than eight or nine months, which probably will carry the period beyond the high price level of this acid."

Dr. Jayne evidently is optimistic over the war outlook in that he believes less than a year will see peace declared.

Many manufacturers in New York coincide with Dr. Jayne's opinion that substitutions must be made to save the situation. This is true not only in the case of phenol but of other German products on which this country depends. It is said that despite shortages in so many lines from lack of shipments, a good many articles which formerly contained certain elements of German origin, are being manufactured and sold without the "scarce" commodity.

Other coal tar dealers are reported to be preparing to emulate the Barrett Manufacturing Company in manufacturing carbohc acid, although it is conceded that the normal supply of the imported acid could not be equalled in less than two or three years, and that the higher distillation as carried on by the Germans would require much longer.

With carbohc acid selling at normal prices, from 9 to 10 cents, it is not believed any American concern could make it to compete at that figure. Now, with the price up from 25 to 30 cents, however, it can be made and a neat profit too, by those concerns having the available coal tars.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

## What Has Been Done So Far Towards Organization

Interest in banking and business circles is thoroughly aroused over the activities of the Federal Reserve Board. Until last week the impression was general that the board would be unable to put the new banking act in force much before January 1, 1915, but the discussion between the banks and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, on the question of restricted credits, seems to have stimulated the officers of the new system, and rapid progress in organization is anticipated from this time forward.

Class C directors of the Federal Reserve Banks in each of the twelve cities has been completed and there will be a conference in Washington next Tuesday to determine upon a date for the opening. The list:

**NEW YORK.**—Pierre Jay, New York city, reserve agent and chairman of the board; Charles Starek, New York city, deputy agent and vice chairman; George Foster Peabody, Lake George, N. Y.

**BOSTON.**—Frederick H. Curtiss, of Boston, Federal reserve agent and chairman of the board; Walter S. Hackney, Providence, R. I.; deputy agent and vice chairman; Allen Hollis, Concord, N. H.

**ST. LOUIS.**—William McC. Martin, St. Louis, reserve agent and chairman of the board; Walter W. Smith, St. Louis, deputy agent and vice chairman; John Boehme, Evansville, Ind.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**—John F. Rich, Red Wing, Minn., Federal agent and chairman of the board; T. M. Kerst, St. Paul, deputy agent and vice chairman; John W. Black, Houghton, Mich.

**RICHMOND.**—William Ingle, Baltimore, reserve agent and chairman of the board; James A. Moncure, Richmond, deputy agent and vice chairman; M. F. H. Gouverneur, Wilmington, N. C.

**ATLANTA.**—M. B. Wellborn, Anniston, Ala., chairman of the board of directors and Federal reserve agent; Edward T. Brown, Atlanta, Ga., vice chairman and deputy Federal reserve agent; W. H. Kettig, Birmingham, Ala., director.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Richard L. Austin, Philadelphia, Federal reserve agent and chairman of the board of directors; George M. Lamonte, Bound Brook, N. J., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of the board of directors; George W. Norris, Philadelphia, director.

**DALLAS.**—E. O. Tension, Dallas, Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; W. F. McCaleb, San Antonio, deputy reserve agent and vice chairman of the board of directors; Felix Martinez, El Paso, director.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—John Perrin, Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; Claude Gatch, deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; Charles E. Peabody, director.

**CHICAGO.**—C. H. Bosworth, Chicago, Ill., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; W. L. McAllen, Columbia City, Ind., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; Edwin T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa, director.

**KANSAS CITY.**—J. Z. Miller, Kansas City, Mo., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; A. E. Ramsey, Muskogee, Okla., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; R. H. Malone, Denver, Colo., director.

**CLEVELAND.**—D. C. Willis, Bellevue, Pa., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; Lyman H. Treadway, Cleveland, Ohio, deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; H. P. Wolfe, Columbus, Ohio, director.

None of these directors, who directly represent the Federal Reserve Board, can, under the law, be an officer, director, employee or stockholder of any bank.

On the day following his appointment, Mr. Jay, who will be chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank board of directors, and also Federal reserve agent, was summoned to Washington for a conference with Governor Hamlin. Mr. Starek, deputy agent and vice chairman, and Mr. Peabody also were requested to attend the meeting.

Benjamin Strong, Jr. has been elected Governor of the New York bank and temporary offices have been opened at No. 27 Pine street.

On the Federal Reserve Board, Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, was designated by the President as Governor, and Frederic A. Delano, of Illinois, as vice-Governor. W. P. G. Harding of Alabama; Adolph C. Miller of California; and Paul M. Warburg, of New York, are the other appointed directors. Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, William G. McAdoo and John Skelton Williams are ex-officio members.

At the first meeting of the board Secretary McAdoo presided and M. C. Elliott was elected secretary. Sub-Committees on by-laws, commercial paper, and other subjects were appointed.

Obviously it will take time to select banking quarters in the twelve regional cities, obtain employees, and arrange the multitudinous details incidental to the launching of a new business, but there is little doubt that the inauguration of the system will be deferred no longer than is necessary to place it upon a workable basis.

## Class A and B Directors

Here is a list of Class A and Class B the act. Class A consists of bankers and Class B is composed of merchants: DIST. NO. 1.—Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 Thomas P. Beal, Boston, Mass.  
Group 2 C. G. Sanford, Bridgeport, Ct.  
Group 3 A. M. Heard, Manchester, N. H.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 Charles A. Morss, Boston, Mass.  
Group 2 E. R. Morse, Proctor, Vt.  
Group 3 Chas. G. Washburn, Worcester, Mass.

DIST. NO. 2.—Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 William Woodward, New York, N. Y.

**CLASS B**  
Group 2 Robert H. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Group 3 Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo, N. Y.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 H. B. Towne, New York, N. Y.  
Group 2 Wm. B. Thompson, Yonkers, N. Y.  
Group 3 Leslie R. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

DIST. NO. 3.—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 Charles J. Rhoads, Philadelphia, Pa.

**CLASS B**  
Group 2 W. H. Peck, Scranton, Pa.  
Group 3 M. J. Murphy, Scranton, Pa.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 Alva B. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Group 2 Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Group 3 George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J.

DIST. NO. 4.—Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 Robert Wardrop, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Group 2 W. S. Rowe, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Group 3 S. B. Rankin, South Charleston, Ohio.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 Thomas A. Combs, Lexington, Ky.  
Group 2 C. H. Bagley, Cory, Pa.  
Group 3 A. B. Patrick, Salsville, Ky.

DIST. NO. 5.—Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md.

**CLASS B**  
Group 2 John F. Bruton, Wilson, N. C.  
Group 3 Edwin Mann, Bluefield, W. Va.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 George J. Seay, Richmond, Va.  
Group 2 D. R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.  
Group 3 J. F. Oyster, Washington, D. C.

DIST. NO. 6.—Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 L. P. Hillyer, Macon, Ga.  
Group 2 F. W. Fouts, Hattiesburg, Miss.  
Group 3 W. H. Toole, Winder, Ga.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 P. H. Saunders, New Orleans, La.  
Group 2 J. A. McCrary, Decatur, Ga.  
Group 3 W. H. Hartford, Nashville, Tenn.

DIST. NO. 7.—Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 George M. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.  
Group 2 J. B. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.  
Group 3 E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.  
Group 2 M. B. Hutchison, Ottumwa, Iowa.  
Group 3 A. H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.

DIST. NO. 8.—Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 Walker Hill, St. Louis, Mo.  
Group 2 F. O. Watts, St. Louis, Mo.  
Group 3 Oscar Fenley, Louisville, Ky.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 Murray Carlton, St. Louis, Mo.  
Group 2 W. B. Plunkett, Little Rock, Ark.  
Group 3 LeRoy Percy, Greenville, Miss.

DIST. NO. 9.—Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 E. W. Decker, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Group 2 L. B. Hanna, Fargo, N. D.  
Group 3 J. C. Bassett, Aberdeen, S. D.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 F. R. Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn.  
Group 2 F. P. Hixon, Ladrosse, Wisconsin.  
Group 3 Norman B. Holter, Helena, Mont.

DIST. NO. 10.—Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 Gordon Jones, Denver, Colorado.  
Group 2 W. J. Bailey, Atchison, Kansas.  
Group 3 C. E. Burnham, Norfolk, Nebraska.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 M. L. McClure, Kansas City, Mo.  
Group 2 T. C. Byrne, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Group 3 L. A. Wilson, El Reno, Oklahoma.

DIST. NO. 11.—Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 Oscar Wells, Houston, Texas.  
Group 2 E. K. Smith, Shreveport, La.  
Group 3 B. A. McKinney, Durant, Oklahoma.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 Marlon Sansom, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Group 2 Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Texas.  
Group 3 J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas.

DIST. NO. 12.—Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

**CLASS A**  
Group 1 C. K. McIntosh, San Francisco, Cal.  
Group 2 James K. Lynch, San Francisco, Cal.  
Group 3 Alden Anderson, Sacramento, Cal.

**CLASS B**  
Group 1 A. B. C. Dohrman, San Francisco, Cal.  
Group 2 J. A. McGregor, San Francisco, Cal.  
Group 3 Elmer H. Cox, Madera, Cal.

## SCARCITY OF GERMAN ZINC

"There is no imported zinc market," said a member of the firm of Gabriel & Schall, No. 205 Pearl street, when asked for present quotations. "The supply here is negligible. There is next to none and there are no indications that any is being shipped here. We rely on Germany and France for imported zinc; on France for the better grade, of which not so much is used as the German product, however. Prices have not gone up, because none has been handled since the first week of the war. There was only a small supply on hand to begin with."



**FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS****No More for Some Time After Stock Is Gone**

"We have received word from France that after present stocks of essential oils are moved we need expect no more for an indefinite time," said an official of George Lueders & Co. "The men of France are all at the front, or preparing to go, so work in all the factories has ceased. However, there are large stocks on hand, and these will be shipped to sea ports by the old men and women, who are able to do that much. Then France will be emptied of essential oils, and there is no telling when she will have another crop.

"Prices will go up, naturally, but nearly all of the French oils are duplicated in Italy, and the way shipments from Messina are coming in, all essences from Italy will be down to normal before long. Italy's lemon and orange and lime crops may not be up to standard, but with the United States as practically the only nation in the market to buy, why the Italians are slightly worried as to where they are going to sell the stuff.

"Foreign exchange has been arranged so there is not much trouble in paying for goods bought in Italy and Spain now, although in the first month or six weeks in the war it was the matter of payment that caused all the trouble. They will take checks over there now, and so will the French and they have no difficulty in cashing them.

"There seems no feasible plan of shipping raw materials from France to be distilled here, as it is necessary that many of the flowers be distilled when fresh. Of course, seeds could be shipped here; but if they could be raised and gathered and shipped, France herself could distill them."

**FAR EAST OILS NEEDED**

Renewed activity of a German warship in the Pacific ocean, even though it was off the South American coast, created a flurry in shipping all over that ocean, and caused a general boosting of war risks between coast ports and the Orient.

The cruiser may affect the market on essential oils seriously as many shipments in British bottoms were on the way to San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver, which may be recalled to Philippine or Hawaiian ports to await further news of the hostile warship.

Oils from China and Japan are needed badly in this market now, and it was on receipt of advices from the Orient that cargoes had been shipped to the United States that the situation eased off. If most of the expected arrivals are held up for an indefinite time, more stringent conditions will prevail, and prices will rise sharply.

**ESSENTIAL OILS EASIER**

"With arrivals from the Far East and from England, the situation in essential oils was easier last week than the week before," said F. E. Watermyer of Fritzsche Brothers. "Nothing new has developed, and demand is lighter than it was before the war. This coupled with freer offerings than at any time in the last ten weeks, has resulted in an easier situation.

"Certain shipments from Germany are

coming through every now and then and I believe will continue to do so."

**STOCKS FOR SIX MONTHS****But Look Out When the Big Fellows Begin to Buy**

Stocks of nearly every drug and chemical are on hand to suffice for six months, is the consensus of opinion in the New York trade, and, as evidence, officials of the various houses point to the slack business which has prevailed ever since the raid to replenish stores sent prices up.

The market in many lines is as quiet and colorless as it was a month before the war. Quotations still are way up on many articles for the reason that there have been few inquiries and fewer sales in those lines. Houses with pressing needs have satisfied them or definitely decided to go without, and consequently, things are easier.

"I think the market will become quieter and weaker right along for a few months. Then suddenly the big fellows will get short," said a member of a large manufacturing concern. "Things will begin to hum, because just one big house will not run short alone; there will be a number of them hit about the same time. They will have to have the stuff and they will have to pay the prices. And you will see supplies coming forth from all over the country—people you never would suspect, are holding back stores of various articles, just waiting for the harvest. You see the drug business in the United States will be a little stronger than in normal times because the Allies will be buying from us all the time, and South America, which formerly relied on Germany for all her drugs, now must shop here, as England has none to spare. And when the big manufacturers have to buy they won't care so much how much they have to spend, because they will get it back by advancing prices. The consumer will have to pay in the end, but it will not be the fault of the manufacturer or the retailer."

**FACING A DYE FAMINE**

Normally, from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of dyestuffs are imported into the United States from Germany every month. With this enormous consumption it may readily be seen how the lack of shipments threatens to cripple the textile business; and how, even if millmen here had maintained large reserve stocks, these soon must be exhausted, and a dye famine will face the country.

Until the war began it was between seasons in the mills and all were working on half time or less. Simultaneously with the beginning of hostilities all have been working full time, feverishly trying to get in as large a stock as possible before the crash comes.

Unless German dyes are shipped into this country in enormous quantities within the next two months there will be a general closing down of mills, or reduction of working time to a small fraction. It will be necessary in many instances to manufacture only white and black goods and this lack of diversity in colors is expected to cause a depression in buying and so limit the output.

Already British mills are turning their attention more and more to white goods and all articles which can be manufactured without dyes are being made white to save the small stocks on hand. There are several large dye making factories in Great Britain but they cannot begin to supply the market, and if they could, they soon would be all out of raw materials, as Germany has supplied the basic articles used.

**PIONEER GUM CAMPHOR PLANT**

The pioneer plant in the United States for the manufacture of gum camphor is being fitted up by the American Camphor Corporation, corner Lehigh avenue and Edgemont street, Philadelphia. Part of its product will be made for pharmaceutical purposes. The corporation propose catering to manufacturers of celluloid, who take about 80 per cent. of the gum camphor imported into this country.

Equipment for giving the factory an output of 25,000 pounds a day will be installed in a few weeks, and by midwinter, the plant is to be in complete operation, consuming daily over 3,000 pounds of turpentine, the basis of synthetic camphor.

As a by-product the company will have a daily production of about five tons of glauca salts, which enter into the manufacture of dyes.

It is estimated that the consumption of camphor in this country is about 12,500 pounds a day. The American Camphor Corporation expects to furnish about 20 per cent. of this quantity.

**UTILIZING SURPLUS STOCK**

President E. F. Heffner, of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association has written a paper which will be printed in an early issue of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA on the utilization by druggists of surplus stock of crude drugs. He asserts that every druggist who has been in business for a number of years will find in his stock-room many odd lots of drugs that are now "touching the sky in price." This stock can be converted into marketable material at a comparatively small cost. President Heffner also suggests the installation of tablet machines.

**FRENCH RAILROAD INSURANCE**

A new worry has cropped up to harass importers from France. That is the war risk on railroad transportation between Havre and other ports and Paris. These railways have been running spasmodically, shutting off service entirely on reports of "the Uhlans are coming," and resuming again when the way seemed clear. This insurance covering rail transportation in France cannot be lumped with marine insurance, but must be handled separately, and amounts to a tidy sum.

"The matter of exchange continues as a serious problem," said J. Edward Young, Jr., of Thurston & Braidich, dealers in gums. "They demand payment in advance in Paris, and this means such delays that it seems as though the best thing to do is to wait a while and see what will turn up. French colonies insist on doing all business through Paris. The tone of communications from France seems to indicate the people there expect an early ending of the war."

## WHY GERMANY DOMINATES

### E. C. Klipstein Tells How She Mastered the Dye Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—E. C. Klipstein, of A. Klipstein & Co., No. 654 Greenwich street, New York, in a letter to Representative McCoy, of New Jersey explains why it is that the United States, with the largest coal production in the world, is unable to produce these by-products of coal, as against Germany, with a much smaller coal production, and against Switzerland, which produces no coal whatever.

Mr. Klipstein says: "Although the United States produces nearly three times as much coal as Germany and fifty per cent. more coke, her production of coal tar dyes is a negligible quantity, and even for that she is dependent upon Germany for her raw materials, while Switzerland, which produces neither coal nor coke, is next in importance to Germany as a supplier of dyes to America.

"The manufacturers of this country have become painfully aware of these facts within the last month, and are asking the reason why. A great deal of foolishness has appeared in the newspapers on the subject. It is worth while to state correctly the reason why. It may be expressed in very few words: 'The patent system of the United States,' and 'the desire of the textile manufacturers for cheap dyestuffs,' so expressed in tariff acts, that, in the year 1913, out of the \$3,290,460 worth of dyes imported into this country free of duty, Germany furnished 94.5 per cent.

"Anybody in any part of the world can obtain in the United States, for the payment of a small fee and for a period of seventeen years, the exclusive right to make, use or sell in this country, any 'product or composition of matter' claimed to be new. Until recently England granted the same privilege, but only for a period of fourteen years. Since the beginning of the coal tar dye industry the patents for dyes and for the raw materials out of which they are made, technically known as 'intermediate products,' are numbered by thousands and it is these patents which have made the German coal tar dye manufacturers rich and enabled them to monopolize the dye industry of the world.

"A concrete example of how our patent system works is found in the case of alizarine, which is the coloring matter of madder and is used for producing Turkey red. Two German firms applied almost simultaneously in the United States for a patent for making alizarine from an almost valueless product, at that time, of coal tar, known as anthracene. The processes of manufacture of the two firms were slightly different.

"Both firms obtained process patents in Germany and began selling alizarine in the United States, the price being about twenty-five cents per pound. After some litigation, the United States courts decided in favor of one of these firms and granted it the exclusive right to sell alizarine in the United States. After this decision the price of alizarine was gradually advanced by the fortunate firm from twenty-five cents to \$1.25 per pound, and held there long enough to enable the patent owners to make millions of dollars out of the people of the United States.

"The patent was finally declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, and at once a sharp competition ensued between the former patentees and other European makers, which finally drove the price of alizarine down to eleven cents per pound, at which price the smaller makers could not exist and were only too glad to sell out to one of the larger ones, who at once formed a convention with the two other largest producers, and advanced the price of alizarine in America from eleven to fourteen cents per pound, where it has remained for years, under the absolute control of this German convention.

"It will be seen from this example that the commercial course of a patent may be divided into three stages:

"One—The primary stage, where the profits are enormous.

"Two—The secondary stage, where the world comes into competition and reduces the price to a point below the cost of production of any plant not already written off the books of the manufacturers and reduced to nil so far as overhead charges are concerned.

"Three—The utter elimination of the smaller manufacturer, the combination of two or more large manufacturers into a monopoly, and the advance of price to the consumer as far as it is possible to advance it; that is to say, to a point just below that at which it would pay an outside maker to erect a plant for its production and low enough to prevent the smaller maker again entering into competition. In short, to fix the price at a point which leaves the old patent owners a profit and at the same time gives them the monopoly of the product.

"If America wants to establish a coal tar dye industry and make herself independent of Germany for dyestuffs, she must do one of two things, or both: Change her patent system, or impose a duty of fifty per cent. on all coal tar dyes and intermediate products for a fixed period of at least ten years. But the textile manufacturers and other consumers of dyes are not philanthropists and would fight 'to the last ditch' against a duty. The only hope of success, therefore, lies in a change of our patent system.

"This could be done by following the example of the English, making it obligatory to manufacture every patented product in this country. But such procedure would result in the transfer of small branches of foreign plants to the United States, and still leave us dependent upon Germany. A better plan would be to make the issuance of a patent conditional upon the granting of licenses, on reasonable terms, to American manufacturers."

### J. G. DODSON SELLS OUT

On October 1 the Neuralgylne Company of Wheeling, W. Va., purchased the entire interest of J. G. Dodson in the J. G. Dodson Medicine Company, manufacturers of Dodson's Liver-Tone, located in Atlanta, Ga. The amount of money involved in the transaction is said to have been around the million dollar mark. This medicine has been very popular throughout the South, and its new owners have made a large appropriation for the purpose of developing the business throughout

the United States by means of an extensive advertising campaign.

### ATTAR IS BOTTLED UP

If it's not one thing it's another in the attar of rose business. After five successive poor crops, covering as many years, Bulgaria has produced what some optimistic government statistician labelled a "bumper," in Bulgarian, when along came the European war and bottled it up tighter than any perfumer bottles it to retain its fragrance.

For five years rain and drought, and plagues and the Balkan war, and a few other things conspired to reduce the Bulgarian rose crop to a mere shadow of its former self. This year the growers by careful and tender nursing managed to raise their rose bushes to maturity.

But Bulgaria is situated right on the border land of hostilities, and there is scarcely a chance that a case of attar of roses can be moved for a time at least. In time of peace the product was shipped through Austria to Germany and France, and through Turkey to London and the United States. This country is the chief consumer of the commodity.

Turkey is not at war—yet, but with attar of roses worth from \$12.50 to \$15 an ounce buyers are not willing to take a chance on its travelling unattended on the long trip to Smyrna.

Stocks are very short in this country, and dealers have decided they will have to do without the attar this season. For years the imitation attar has been substituted and it seems to be gaining a stronger hold all the time. None of the ingredients of the substitutes are barred by the war.

### VALUE OF GOLDENSEAL ROOTS

An official announcement of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Goldenseal is a native drug plant of admitted commercial value, which is rapidly becoming scarce, and farmers who have had experience in ginseng may find in goldenseal an admirable side or succession crop."

Goldenseal, known to the pharmacist as hydrastis is found in the eastern states and, normally, is exported in large amounts to Germany. In 1880 the goldenseal roots were sold at 8@10c a pound, but for the last three years they have commanded \$3@\$4.25. The annual consumption is estimated at only 100 tons, so there is danger of overproduction.

### CHICAGO DRUG CLUB OFFICERS

R. D. Keim, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Chicago Drug Club, announces the election of the following officers of the club for the ensuing year: President, Henry F. Schaper; first vice-president, Charles E. Knight; second vice-president, Joseph A. Swanson; third vice-president, H. M. Moffett; recording secretary, John Peetz; financial secretary, John M. Schwalbe; treasurer, Carl A. Abrahamson; sergeant-at-arms, Iver L. Qualess; member of board of directors, Ad. Umenhofer; chairman of the entertainment committee, Peter J. Roth; vice-chairman of entertainment committee, W. C. Comstock.

## SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

### Improved Banking Facilities Are Said To Be Imperative.

An interesting bulletin on "The War and South American Trade" has been issued by the National Foreign Trade Council, of which James A. Farrell, president of the United Steel Corporation, is chairman.

It is claimed that our future in South America depends principally upon improvement of our banking facilities.

"The United States and the ten republics of South America," it is stated, "by reason of their natural products and industry, occupy towards each other a naturally reciprocal position. Properly cultivated, a very large and mutually profitable trade can be developed. It will be necessary, however, to build from the ground up. The prizes of Latin-American trade will not fall gratuitously into our hands. Every nation now enjoying a large per capita foreign trade, has attained it only by systematic effort and sacrifice.

"The normal elements of South America's foreign trade have been:

1. Agricultural, forest and mineral exports, constituting raw materials necessary to the life and industry of Europe and the United States.
2. Imports of manufacturers.
3. European investments in South America creating a market for European manufacturers.
4. European banking, providing these investments and handling South America's trade with the United States, as well as with Europe.
5. European steamship lines, trading houses, and sales organizations serving a part of the United States as well as Europe's South American trade.
6. A limited number of the United States' ships, trading houses and sales organizations.

"The effect of the war upon this commerce has been:

1. Curtailment of the foreign market for South American products, due either to diminished purchasing power of the warring nations, or to their inaccessibility, as in the case of Germany.
2. Curtailment of South America's source of supply of manufactures, as in Germany.
3. Shrinkage of South American purchasing power through curtailment of European investment in South America, entailing suspension of transportation, industrial, agricultural, and mining projects, which normally consume foreign manufactures.
4. Dislocation of London exchange, the universal currency of South American foreign trade and declaration of moratoria, rendering either impossible, or expensive, payments or collections in London bills of exchange.
5. Interruption of steamship communication, due to German marine's disappearance from the sea, and, for a time, pro-

"As a primary fact South America's purchasing power is thus seen to dwindle toward the point represented by the value of her exportable products. A certain proportion of these must be utilized to meet her obligations of interest on European loans.

"Although the United States, in the year ended June 30, 1914, purchased from South America merchandise to the value of \$222,677,075, and sold in return only to the value of \$124,539,909, an adverse trade balance of \$98,037,066, our Southern neighbors may naturally seek a greater outlet of their exports in this direction. The future alone can determine whether this is possible. It is noteworthy that one commodity, coffee,

during the last fiscal year constituted, in value, one-third of our total imports from South America. And this was a decline from the coffee import figures of 1912 and 1913.

"The most conspicuous evidence of our disadvantage is seen in the trade with Brazil. During the last fiscal year American imports from Brazil were valued at \$101,329,073, but we sold to Brazil in return merchandise valued at only \$29,963,914. Vessels have delivered coffee, rubber and other Brazilian products in the United States and loaded with cotton and grain which they have transported to Great Britain, loading in British ports with British manufactured goods which were carried to South America, thus completing the triangle.

"While we are willing and able to pay for South American products our manufacturers and trading houses are reluctant to ship goods to the sister republics, many of whom have declared moratoria. Manufacturers and exporters declare they do not know where their money is coming from. As a matter of fact, the exporter's money ought to come from his next-door neighbor, the importer of South American merchandise.

"The new banking law, fortunately, permits the establishment of foreign branches of national banks. The National City Bank has availed itself of this authority, but the authorization of national banks to deal in acceptances of foreign paper is not yet effective. So long as it is not in operation a serious difficulty confronts the establishment here of an international discount market strong enough to support direct exchange with the neutral markets of South America and the Far East."

## WAR REVENUE TAX BILL

### Stamps Required for Proprietary Medicines, Cosmetics, Etc.

It is probable that the war revenue tax bill as amended in committee, will be passed by the United States Senate this week. However, should the southern Senators attach to it as a rider some plan to relieve the financial situation in the cotton states there will be considerable delay. Proprietary medicines, cosmetics, perfumes, chewing gum, etc., will be made to bear \$7,000,000 of the impost in the form of stamps.

With its added levies on beer and rectified spirits, and minus the proposed taxes on gasoline and automobiles, Senator Simmons estimated that the bill would yield annually about \$105,000,000, unless a slump in beer production cuts down the revenue from that source.

The increased tax on beer is expected to yield from \$43,000,000 to \$46,000,000, and the rectified spirits tax of 5 cents a gallon is calculated to raise \$5,000,000. Stamp taxes on negotiable instruments, stocks and bonds, deeds and transfer, bills of lading, Pullman car and steamship tickets and insurance policies are expected to yield \$30,000,000, and a stamp tax on proprietary medicines, cosmetics, and perfumery is expected to yield \$7,000,000. The rest will come from special taxes on theaters and places of amusement, on tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacturers, and

on domestic wines. Here is the schedule as it stands:

### PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations:—For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot or phial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except natural spring waters and carbonated or fortified natural spring waters), essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for the making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade-mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, or diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, as follows: Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 5 cents, one-eighth of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 5 cents and shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of 10 cents, two-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, packet, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents and shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of 15 cents, three eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents five-eighths of 1 cent. And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent.

### PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS

Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, vaseline, petrolatum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic, cachous, or any similar substance or article, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used, or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes, or as applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, or otherwise used, made prepared, and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of 5 cents, one-eighth of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 5 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents, two-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents, three-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, pot, phial or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent. And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent.

### CHEWING GUM

Chewing gum or substitutes therefor:—For and upon each box, carton, jar or other package containing chewing gum of not more than \$1 of actual retail value, 4 cents; if exceeding \$1 of retail value, for each additional dollar or fractional part thereof, 4 cents; under such regulation as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.



## Drug Imports

Following is a list of the most important shipments of drugs arriving at the port of New York during the last week:

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.		
	Pkgs.	Value
Arsenic .....	145	\$2,217
Acids—		
Carbolic .....	278	5,617
Citric .....	50	160
Oxalic .....	30	1,604
Salicylic .....	13	1,334
Other .....	21	1,893
Aniline colors .....	930	96,496
Salt .....	4	200
Ammon carb. ....	30	1,032
Muriate .....	34	2,275
Argols .....	1242	45,630
Albumen .....	520	32,253
Alizarine .....	350	25,160
Aast. ....	66	1,939
Asphalt .....	400	1,343
Balsams—		
Copaiba .....	260	4,574
Peru .....	25	707
Bark .....	220	2,228
Bleaching powder ..	153	1,753
Bronze powder .....		483
Chalk .....		1,702
Chem. salt .....	156	9,554
Colocynth .....	88	9,150
Cuttlefish bone .....	109	1,076
Dextrine .....	1971	12,271
Dyewood extract .....	2009	257,374
Fish sounds .....	51	1,411
Fuller's earth .....	456	415
Gelatin .....	199	18,048
Glue .....	892	16,131
Glycerin .....	260	42,605
Gums—		
Arabic .....	340	13,573
Aloes .....	1005	12,815
Benzoin .....	25	494
Chicle .....	424	21,268
Copal .....	1682	27,968
Camphor .....	14	854
Damar .....	1334	22,913
Divi Divi .....	200	259
Gambier .....	1675	14,737
Kowrie .....	1994	87,679
Licorice .....	205	6,751
Shellac .....	475	12,658
Traga'anth .....	159	17,431
Other .....	10	2,799
Heroin .....		235
Indigo .....	348	35,203
Isinglass .....	40	1,977
Juniper berries .....	567	1,834
Leaves—		
Laurel .....	330	1,150
Rose .....	5	681
Senna .....	180	3,550
Other .....		8,129
Locust beans .....	50	307
Manganese .....	21	711
Ore .....		2,212
Madder .....	1	193
Magnesite .....	146	1,047
Manure salt .....		100
Mica .....	16	1,377
Nut galls .....	48	1,640
Orchilla liquor .....	57	3,012
Oxide zinc .....	11	387
Oils—		
Aniline .....	2	384
Almond .....	4	590
Cassia .....	20	760
Cod .....	1100	6,160
Cocoonut .....		193,980
Creosote .....	250	3,380
Fusel .....	20	2,022
Geranium .....	20	1,420
Haarlem .....	35	419
Lavender .....	27	3,582
Nutmeg .....	174	35,734
Orange .....		25
Olive .....	8849	117,648
Palm .....	159	11,065
Petroleum, barrels ..	60662	47,580
Poppy .....	15	624
Rapeseed .....	711	19,330
Rose .....	2	14,141
Sesame .....	335	3,174
Thyme .....	22	14,425
Other ess. ....	145	13,987
Orange peel .....	143	1,683
Paint—		
Colcothar .....	8	160
Iron oxide .....	774	5,365
Lithopone .....	234	3,270
Sienna .....	290	1,977
Umber .....	10	58
Other .....		12,164

Potash chloride .....	2	62
Hydrate .....	10	515
Potato starch .....	2800	13,492
Plumb'o, M lbs. ....	185	2,416
Quicksilver .....	503	23,904
Quinine .....		78
Reg. antimony .....	169	3,837
Root—		
Arrow .....	17	761
Gentian .....	129	1,219
Ipecac .....	4	1,550
Licorice .....	432	2,767
Sarsaparilla .....	202	5,444
Other .....	10	171
Soda—Ash .....	95	2,138
Prussiate .....	60	2,526
Sponges .....	471	14,359
Stearine .....	250	1,930
Sumac .....	50	825
Sugar of milk .....	1	207
Talc .....	170	301
Tonca beans .....	3	121
Ultramarine .....	42	820
Vanilla beans .....	26	20,000
Verdigris .....	2	75
Wool grease .....	210	1,908
Other drugs .....	115,806	

### LIQUORS, WINES, ETC.

Ale .....	515	\$4,798
Arrack .....	7	159
Brandy .....	5400	53,149
Bitters .....	1025	4,307
Beer .....	1086	5,997
Cordials .....	3202	18,483
Champagne .....	195	3,117
Gin .....	710	2,146
Ginger Ale .....	185	1,117
Mineral Water .....	742	1,488
Rum .....	529	2,955
Soda Water .....	50	217
Stout .....	850	11,018
Vinegar .....	92	397
Whiskey .....	9128	55,255
Wine .....	11364	60,896

### SPICES

Cassia .....	450	2,506
Chillies .....	5	120
Mace .....	26	979
Mustard .....	10	12
Nutmegs .....	121	1,667
Pepper .....	2990	54,345
Pimento .....	954	3,752

The total value of imports for the week was \$15,450,621.

### LURED TO THE LEECHES

#### Being a Faithful Story of Austrian Strategy.

Austria's retreat before the Russians and the rapid invasion of Galicia and Hungary by the Czar's troops is explained by an investigation of the leech market. It is strategy, cunning and guile on the part of the Austrian generals in giving way before the Cossacks; and the Austrians rely on simple, inoffensive leeches to put through a plan to decimate the invaders.

The deceitful retreat of the Austrians, who are pretending they are licked, is merely a ruse to lure the Russians to Trieste. There are situated many of the pools and ponds where large supplies of the leeches come from.

The Austrian plan is to retreat rapidly to Trieste. The Russians will follow close on their heels and when they approach Trieste will be hot and dusty from their long chase in the sun. Then, when they see the pleasant pools and ponds, they will decide to bathe and swim for a while, figuring on getting into the "high gear" again right away and catching up with the Austrians.

And precisely at this point is where the leeches come in. Also the Austrian strategy. When the Russians leaped into the water, the Austrian leeches, their normal ferocity heightened to fever heat by patriotic emotions, were to make a combined attack on both flanks of the Russians and so weaken them that they would be unable to swim out of the pools. The

Austrians then were to double back on the Russians and steal all their clothes lying about the edges of the ponds. By this time, of course, the leeches would be through their meal, but the Russians, too bashful to come out of the water without clothes, would have to wait for a relief army to come to their assistance with barrels. Meantime, the Austrians would have time to figure out another coup.

Only one case of leeches has been shipped to the United States since the war began. These leeches were permitted to cross the Atlantic only because they had friends and relatives in this country. Leeches have jumped from \$15 to \$45 a thousand since war was declared, and they are going higher.

Leeches inhabit other parts of the civilized world than Trieste, as many veterans of "the old swimmin' hole" can affirm, but they are not "regular leeches."

A leech in time will save a man with a black eye from telling 86½ different lies as to how he got it.

There are very few leeches registered in the drug stores of the United States at this time.

### SODIUM CYANIDE SHORTAGE

Unless American factories can rise to the occasion, and produce adequate quantities of sodium cyanide, numbers of gold and silver mines will be unable to operate much longer. The placing of cyanide on the tariff free list resulted in the shutting down and dismantling of all factories in this country except one, which is now being run at about 10 per cent. of capacity. Formerly American plants supplied from 90 to 95 per cent. of the domestic demand. Since the new tariff has been in effect this proportion has been imported. The famine is real and pressing, as cyanide is absolutely essential in the working-up of low grade ores. It is stated that the most hopeful aspect of the situation lies in the fact that the largest plant, while partially dismantled, can still be put into shape in a few months, so that its former large output may be resumed. It will first be necessary, say the manufacturers, to receive some assurance from the Government that protection against subsequent foreign importation will be given, by having the tariff on cyanide restored.

### SPECULATION IN MENTHOL

Menthol, for some reason, is one of the commodities which has been selected for speculative operations. For years it has been manipulated by market operators who have tried to control the price and sale. Just now, menthol seems to be resting easily, being quoted at \$4.50. Several months ago it ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.50, and was inactive.

A year and a half ago it was priced at \$14, and gave indications of higher figures. Finally the bottom fell out and down came the prices.

Although menthol is derived from oil of peppermint, which is a natural crop, its price advances are not caused by short crops. Speculation on the menthol market is not confined to the United States. Japanese producers and brokers try various plans to keep the visible supply out of sight.

# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

## DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.38	—	.40
Seconds	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sorts, amber	lb.	.17	—	.18
White	lb.	.25	—	.27
Acetone	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.12
Acetanilid	lb.	.30	—	.32
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
<b>ACIDS</b>				
Acetic, com'l	carboys	—	2.05	—
Bbils.	ea.	1.50	—	1.65
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	—	4.90
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.07 3/4	—	.08 3/4
Benzoic, from Gum.	oz.	2.00	—	2.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.00	—	1.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
Powdered	lb.	.07	—	.08
Carbolic, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.36	—	.38
Liquid, 25-30%, bbls.	gal.	.25	—	.30
Citric	lb.	—	70	—
Gallic	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/4
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Muriatic, C.P., carboys	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.07 1/4
18 deg., carboys	ea.	1.15	—	1.85
20 deg., carboys	ea.	1.30	—	1.65
22 deg., carboys	ea.	1.45	—	1.75
Nitric, C.P., carboys	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.07 3/4
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04 1/4
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/4
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04 1/4
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/4
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 3/4
Oxalic	lb.	.16	—	.18
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.27 1/4	—	.28
Paste	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Pyrogallie	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Salicylic	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Stearic	lb.	.09	—	.13 1/4
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.07 1/4
66 deg., carboys	ea.	.85	—	1.00 1/4
Battery Acid, carboys	ea.	1.01	—	1.10
Oilum	lb.	.01	—	.01 1/4
Tannic, Phar., bulk.	lb.	.01 1/4	—	.01 1/2
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.71	—	.72
Tartaric	lb.	.76	—	.76
Agar Agar	lb.	.46	—	.60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.60	—	2.62
100 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.62	—	2.66
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.62	—	2.66
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.33	—	.35
188 proof	gal.	.33	—	.35
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	—	.47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	—	.53
Purified	gal.	—	80	—
Alkali, 48 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	works, 100 lbs.	.67 1/4	—	.72 1/4
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	works, basis of 48 p.c., 100 lbs.	.57 1/4	—	.62 1/4
Aloin	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Lump	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	4.50	—	4.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	25	—
Alumina, Sulphate, low grade	100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., carb.	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05 1/4
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.03 1/2
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03 1/4
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.10	—	.11
Bromide	lb.	.65	—	.67
Iodide	lb.	—	4.00	—
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Granulated, white	lb.	.09	—	.10
Lump	lb.	.12	—	.13
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.55	—	2.75
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.55	—	2.80
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.40	—	2.50
Antimony Oxide	lb.	.10	—	.12
Areca Nuts	lb.	—	10	—
Argols	lb.	—	10	—
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.45	—	.50
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.08	—	.09
Arsenic, red	lb.	—	.03	—
White	lb.	.05	—	.06
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	—	.23

## BALSAMS—

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.43	—	.45
South American	lb.	.40	—	.42
Fir, Canada	gal.	9.00	—	10.00
Oregon	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Peru	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Tolu	lb.	.50	—	.55
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Chloride	ton	120.00	—	130.00
Nitrate	lb.	.14	—	.16
Peroxide	lb.	—	—	—
Barytes, prime white, for	ton	19.00	—	23.00
Domestic, prime white, or	ton	17.00	—	18.00
Broken domestic Southern	ton	19.00	—	20.00
Floated, Western	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—	15.00

## BARKS—

Angostura	lb.	.25	—	.26
Bayberry	lb.	.06	—	.08
Blackhaw, of Root.	lb.	.20	—	.25
of Tree	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	—	.30
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.28	—	.31
Cascarilla	lb.	.25	—	.28
Siftings	lb.	.18	—	.18
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.28	—	.30
Broken	lb.	.25	—	.25
Yellow, quills	lb.	.28	—	.30
Broken	lb.	.25	—	.25
Condurango	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	—	.08
Cramp	lb.	.06	—	.07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	—	.07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.20	—	.21
Select	lb.	.20	—	.21
Lemon Peel	lb.	.16	—	.17
Mezereum	lb.	.08	—	.09
Oak, red	lb.	.03	—	.05
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura-	lb.	.08	—	.10
cao, 1/4	lb.	.08	—	.10
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Trieste	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Northern	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Pomegranate	lb.	.08	—	.10
of Fruit	lb.	.08	—	.10
Quebracho	lb.	.12	—	.15
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.16	—	.18
Select	lb.	.18	—	.20
Simaruba	lb.	.11	—	.14
Soap, whole	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cut	lb.	.18	—	.20
Crushed	lb.	.15	—	.16
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.45	—	.50
of Root	lb.	.04	—	.05
White Pine	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
White Poplar	lb.	.07	—	.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
Witch Hazel	lb.	.153	—	1.55
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.90	—	3.00
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	—	3.00

## BEANS—

Calabar	lb.	.25	—	.30
St. Ignatius	lb.	.25	—	.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Para	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75	—	5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	—	3.62
South American	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Green label	lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Benzoil	gal.	.30	—	.35

## BERRIES—

Cubebe, ordinary	lb.	.48	—	.50
XX	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.58	—	.75
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)	lb.	.06	—	.07
Juniper	lb.	.22	—	.22
Laurel	lb.	.05	—	.06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.26	—	.26
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09	—	.10
Sloe	lb.	.45	—	.48
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	3.45	—	3.50
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c.	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40	—	.45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	—	.08
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.26 1/2	—	.28
Fingers	lb.	.32	—	.34
Caffeine	lb.	5.00	—	6.00

Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.55
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Carbonate, prec., lt. casks	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Heavy	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04 1/4
Prepared	lb.	.03	—	.04
Chloride, granulated	ton	—	14.80	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	.67	—	.71
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls, bulk	lb.	—	—	—
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	—	—
Squares of 4 ozs.	lb.	—	—	—
16s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	—	—
24s and 32s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	—	—
Foreign, ref'd.	lb.	.60	—	.70
Monobromated	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Powdered	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Russian	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.15
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.15	—	.15
Tetrachloride	lb.	.15	—	.15
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.08	—	.10
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.56	—	.67
Chloroform	lb.	.30	—	.35
Cocaine Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	5.00	—	6.00
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	7.00	—	7.15
Eighths	oz.	7.05	—	7.20
Phosphate	oz.	7.25	—	7.30
Sulphate	oz.	7.65	—	7.80
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	—	.40
Pulp	lb.	.50	—	.60
Copperas	100 lbs.	.65	—	.75
Copper Carbonate	lb.	1.35	—	1.5
Sulphate	100 lbs.	4.50	—	4.75
Coumarin	oz.	8.00	—	9.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.38	—	.38
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.38	—	.38
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	.26	—	.30
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.18	—	.20
French	lb.	.18	—	.20
Jewellers, large	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Small	lb.	.45	—	.48
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	—	.12
British Gum	lb.	.08	—	.10
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	—	.10
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin.	lb.	.25	—	.30
Reeds	lb.	.75	—	.80
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Spanish	lb.	.18	—	.24
Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.18	—	.24
Washed	lb.	.18	—	.27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	—	.28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.60	—	.65

## FLOWERS—

Arnica	lb.	.19	—	.20
Calendula	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	.40	—	.45
Hungarian	lb.	.35	—	.40
Roman	lb.	.18	—	.20
Elder	lb.	.22	—	.24
Insect, open	lb.	.32	—	.34
Closed	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.28	—	.30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.28	—	.30
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.26	—	.30
Select	lb.	.35	—	.40
Saffron, American	lb.	.38	—	.43
Valencia	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.10	—	2.15
Refined	gal.			
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.30	—	.32
Gold	lb.	.40	—	.42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb.			
Glucose	100 lbs.		—	2.15
Glycerine, C.P. bulk, drums	lb.			
and bbls. added	lb.		—	.24
C.P., in cans	lb.			.25
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23
Saponification, loose	lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16 1/4
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		—	2.30
Guarana	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
<b>GUMS</b>				
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Cape	lb.		—	.12
Curacao cases	lb.	.13	—	.14
in gourds	lb.	.13	—	.14
Socotrine	lb.	.19	—	.20
Ammoniac, tears	lb.		—	.30
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.40	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.40	—	.42

# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

## GUMS—Concluded.

Catechu.....lb.	.60	.30
Chicle.....lb.	.60	.60
Galbanum.....lb.	.85	.90
Gamboge.....lb.	.72	.80
Gualac.....lb.	.22	.24
Kino.....lb.	.72	.50
Mastic.....lb.	.88	1.00
Myrrh, select.....lb.	.16	.25
Sorts.....lb.	.16	.18
Siftings.....lb.	.15	.16
Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	.08	.09
Sorts.....lb.	.12	.14
Tears.....lb.	.12	.13
Sandarac.....lb.	.26	.28
Senegal, picked.....lb.	.18	.19
Sorts.....lb.	.10	.12½
Spruce.....lb.	.85	1.15
Thus.....lb.	9.00	10.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Seconds.....lb.	1.50	1.70
Thirds.....lb.	1.00	1.40
Turkey first.....lb.	1.70	1.70
Seconds.....lb.	1.20	1.20
Thirds.....lb.	.80	.80
Haarlem Oil.....gross	3.10	3.20
Ilops, N. Y. 1914 prime.....lb.	.50	.55
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime.....lb.	.24	.25
Hydrogen Peroxide.....lb.	.15	.20
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	3.75	3.80
Iodoform.....lb.	4.20	4.25
Isinglass, American.....lb.	.80	.85
Russian.....lb.	4.50	5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indian.....lb.	.08½	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.....lb.	.07½	.07½
White cryst.....lb.	.09½	.09½
Broken Cakes.....lb.	.08½	.09
Granulated.....lb.	.09	.09½
Powdered.....lb.	.10½	.11
Arsenate.....lb.	.04½	.05½
Nitrate.....lb.	.08½	.08½
Oxid., Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.	.05½	.05½
Red, American.....lb.	.05½	.06
Foreign.....lb.	.08½	.09
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry.....lb.	.05½	.05½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	.06½	.07
English.....lb.	.10½	.10½
White, Basic Sulphate.....lb.	.05	.05½

## LEAVES—

Aconite.....lb.	.10	.10
Althea.....lb.	.05	.05½
Bay, true.....lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Belladonna.....lb.	.250	.250
Buchu, short.....lb.	1.0	1.65
Long.....lb.	1.0	1.80
Cannabis Indica.....lb.	1.80	1.90
Chiretta.....lb.	.18	.18
Coca, Huancu.....lb.	.45	.50
Truxillo.....lb.	.15	.20
Coltsfoot.....lb.	.10	.11
Conium.....lb.	.09	.10
Damiana.....lb.	.25	.25
Digitalis.....lb.	.07	.09
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.40	.45
Euphorbia.....lb.	.05	.06
Grindelia Robusta.....lb.	.20	.25
Henbane, German.....lb.	.20	.35
Russian.....lb.	.18	.20
Henna.....lb.	.20	.22
Horhound.....lb.	.09½	.10
Jaborandi.....lb.	.20	.22
Lobelia.....lb.	.100	.100
Matico.....lb.	.32	.40
Marjoram, German.....lb.	.16½	.17½
French.....lb.	.04	.06
Pennyroyal.....lb.	.12	.14
Peppermint, American.....lb.	.42	.45
German.....lb.	.11	.12
Pichi.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Pulsatilla.....lb.	.04½	.05
Rose, red.....lb.	.40	.50
Rosemary.....lb.	.12	.13
Rue, stemless.....lb.	.11	.12
Sage.....lb.	.17	.20
Savory.....lb.	.50	.55
Senna, Alexandria, whole.....lb.	.45	.48
Half leaf.....lb.	.27	.30
Siftings.....lb.	.15	.25
Tinnevely.....lb.	.20	.22½
Pods.....lb.	.15	.25
Skullcap, U.S.P.....lb.	.22	.25
Spearmint, American.....lb.	.22	.28
Stramonium.....lb.	.13	.14
Thyme.....lb.	.06	.07
Uva Ursi.....lb.	.05	.05½
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.06½	.07
Yerba Santa.....lb.	.10	.12
Licorice, mass.....lb.	.16½	.20
Spanish.....lb.	.16½	.20
Stick, domestic.....lb.	.30	.35
Foreign.....lb.	.30	.35

Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	.70	1.25
Lycopodium.....lb.	.06	.72½
Magnesium Carbonate.....lb.	.06	.06½
Oxide, light.....lb.	—	—
Heavy.....lb.	—	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls.....lb.	.02½	.03
Foreign.....lb.	.03	.03½
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.95	1.00
Small flake.....lb.	.45	.50
Sorts.....lb.	.60	.62½
Menthol, Japanese.....lb.	2.75	2.80
Recryst.....lb.	.84	.86
Mercury, flasks.....ea.	50.00	55.00
Bisulphate.....lb.	.72	.74
Oxide, red.....lb.	1.05	1.13
Blue mass.....lb.	.52	.57
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.....lb.	.62	.67
50 p.c.....lb.	.90	.95
Calomel, American.....lb.	.84	.86
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst.....lb.	.81	.83
Granulated, powdered.....lb.	.20	.25
White Precipitate.....lb.	1.09	1.09
Mirbane Oil.....lb.	.20	.25
Morphine, bulk.....oz.	5.30	5.40
1 oz. vials.....oz.	5.35	5.45
½ oz. vials, 2½ oz. boxes.....oz.	5.55	5.65
½ oz. vials, 1 oz. boxes.....oz.	5.60	5.75
Sulphate, bulk.....oz.	5.50	5.50
Diacetyl.....oz.	5.70	6.05
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.12	.14
Irish.....lb.	.12	.20
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	8.00	8.50
Tonquin.....oz.	13.00	15.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	12.00	15.00
Tonquin.....oz.	16.00	19.00
Druggists'.....oz.	16.00	16.50
Synthetic.....lb.	4.00	5.00
Naphthalene, flake.....lb.	.03½	.04
Balls.....lb.	.03½	.04
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.08	.09
Powdered.....lb.	.11	.12

## OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—

Cod, Newfoundland.....gal.	34½	35½
Domestic prime.....gal.	32½	33
Cod Liver, Newf'd.....bbl.	19.00	23.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	.03½	.04
Degras, American.....lb.	.04	.05
English.....lb.	.04½	.04½
French.....lb.	.04½	.04½
German.....lb.	.04½	.04½
Neutral.....gal.	Nominal	Nominal
Herring.....lb.	.06	.07
Horse.....lb.	.90	.92
Lard, prime winter.....gal.	.68	.72
Off prime.....gal.	.62	.63
Extra No. 1.....gal.	.54	.56
No. 2.....gal.	.51	.52
Menhaden, North, crude.....gal.	.35	.36
Southern, f.o.b. factory.....gal.	.37	.38
Brown, stained.....gal.	.38	.39
Light, strained.....gal.	.41	.42
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	.43	.44
White, bleached, winter.....gal.	.56	.58
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	.88	.90
30 deg, cold test.....gal.	.82	.84
40 deg, cold test.....gal.	.64	.65
Dark.....gal.	.58	.61
Oleo Oil.....gal.	.08	.09½
Porpoise, body.....gal.	.40	.45
Jaw.....bbl.	18.00	20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid).....lb.	.06½	.06½
Saponified.....lb.	.07½	.07½
Seal, white.....gal.	.50	.54
Sod Oil.....gal.	.40	.45
Sperm, bleached, winter.....gal.	—	.70
38 deg, cold test.....gal.	—	.68
45 deg, cold test.....gal.	—	.67
Natural winter, 38 deg, cold test.....gal.	—	.65
45 deg, cold test.....gal.	—	.65
Stearic Acid.....lb.	.09	.12
Tallow, acidless.....gal.	.64	.65
Prime.....gal.	.62	.63
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	.48	.50
Bleached.....gal.	.48	.50
Extra bleached, winter.....gal.	.52	.52

## OILS, ESSENTIAL—

Almond, bitter.....lb.	4.75	6.75
Artificial.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Sweet, true.....lb.	.85	.88
Peach kernel.....lb.	.35	.40
Amber, crude.....lb.	.12½	.15
Rectified.....lb.	.20	.22½
Anise.....lb.	1.95	2.10
Bay.....lb.	2.40	2.50
Bergamot.....lb.	5.00	5.25
Bois de Rose.....lb.	5.50	6.50
Cade.....lb.	.25	.30
Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	1.10

## OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Camphor, light color, heavy gravity.....lb.	.15	.16
Japanese, white.....lb.	.15	.16
Caraway.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Cassia, 75/80 p.c. tech.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Lead free.....lb.	1.15	1.20
U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	1.60
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	.15	.16
Wood.....lb.	.15	.16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	8.00	14.00
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb.	.58	.60
Java.....lb.	.175	.175
Cloves, cans.....lb.	1.15	1.20
Bottles.....lb.	1.25	1.30
Capilla.....lb.	.95	1.00
Coriander.....lb.	7.00	7.25
Croton.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Cubeb.....lb.	3.00	3.25
Erigeron.....lb.	1.30	1.40
Eucalyptus, Australian.....lb.	.55	.56
Fennel, sweet.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Geranium, Algerian.....lb.	5.00	6.00
Turkish.....lb.	4.50	5.00
Bourbon.....lb.	4.50	4.75
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	1.25	1.50
Twice rect.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Wood.....lb.	.24	.25
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	4.25	4.75
Spike.....lb.	1.40	1.50
Garden, compound.....lb.	.60	.80
Lemon.....lb.	1.75	1.90
Lemongrass.....lb.	1.15	1.25
Limes, expressed.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Distilled.....lb.	3.75	4.00
Linaloe.....lb.	.90	1.00
Mace, expressed.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Distilled.....lb.	6.50	7.00
Mustard, natural.....lb.	3.25	4.00
Artificial.....lb.	55.00	55.00
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Nutmeg.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Orange, bitter.....lb.	1.90	2.40
Sweet.....lb.	.22	.23
Orig. nou.....lb.	4.00	4.25
Patchouli.....lb.	1.75	1.85
Pennyroyal, American.....lb.	1.50	1.75
French.....lb.	1.65	1.75
Peppermint, tins.....lb.	3.00	3.10
Bottles.....lb.	3.50	3.75
Petit Grain, S.A.....lb.	7.25	7.50
French.....lb.	1.80	2.00
Pimento.....lb.	.40	.50
Pine Needles.....lb.	12.50	15.00
Rose, natural.....oz.	2.75	3.00
Artificial.....lb.	.85	1.00
Rosemary.....lb.	.35	.40
Safrol.....lb.	5.25	5.75
Sandalwood, East Indian.....lb.	1.25	1.50
West Indian.....lb.	.65	.70
Sassafras, natural.....lb.	.26	.31
Artificial.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Savin.....lb.	1.80	2.00
Spearmint.....lb.	.45	.50
Spruce.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Tansy.....lb.	1.65	1.75
Thyme, red, French.....lb.	1.85	1.90
White, French.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Wintergreen (Sweet Birch).....lb.	1.15	1.25
Synthetic.....lb.	4.25	4.50
Leaf (Gaultheria).....lb.	1.40	1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.75	2.85
Wormwood.....lb.	2.75	2.85

## OILS, LUBRICATING—

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25/30 cold test.....gal.	.13½	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test.....gal.	.14	.14½
Summer.....gal.	.13	.13½
Cylinder, light filtered.....gal.	.21½	.33
Dark filtered.....gal.	.27	.36
Extra cold test.....gal.	.27	.34
Dark steam refined.....gal.	.14½	.25
Natural, W. Va., 29 grav. gal.	.19	.23½
Natural, filtered lemon, 33 @34 gravity.....gal.	.19	.20
White, 33/34 gravity.....gal.	.27	.30
33/34 gravity, bloomless.....gal.	.18	.19
31 gravity, wool grade.....gal.	.16	.16½
Paraffin, high viscosity.....gal.	.27	.28
903/907 sp. gr.....gal.	.16	.16½
885 sp. gr.....gal.	.15	.15½
875 sp. gr.....gal.	.13	.13½
865 sp. gr.....gal.	.12½	.13
Red Paraffin.....gal.	.15	.16
Spindle, No. 200.....gal.	.18	.19
No. 160.....gal.	.17	.18
No. 110.....gal.	.16	.17
No. 80.....gal.	.14	.15
Filtered.....gal.	.21	.22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1 gal.	.21	.22



## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

## OILS, MINERAL—

Paraffin, white, light.....gal.	— .55
White, heavy.....gal.	— .55
Russian, white, tech.....gal.	Nominal
Pharmaceutical.....gal.	— 2.50

## OILS, VEGETABLE—

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.08½ — .09
Cases.....lb.	.09½ — .09½
No. 3.....lb.	.08½ — .09
China Wood Oil.....gal.	.08½ — .09
Cocanut Oil, Cochinn.....lb.	.15½ — .16
Ceylon.....lb.	.12½ — .13
Copra.....lb.	.12½ — .13
Corn.....per 100 lbs.	5.45 — 5.50
Cottonseed, prime summer	
yellow.....gal.	.40 — .40½
Good Off Oil.....gal.	.38 — .39
Off Oil.....gal.	.38 — .39
Red Off Oil.....gal.	.37 — .39
Winter.....gal.	.42 — .42
Summer, white.....gal.	.46 — .46
Linsed, raw, car lots.....gal.	.47 — .47
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.48 — .48
Boiled, car lots.....gal.	.49 — .49
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.49 — .49
Double boiled, car lots.....gal.	.50 — .50
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.50 — .50
Refined, car lots.....gal.	.51 — .51
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.51 — .51
Varnish Oil, according to	
grade.....gal.	.49 — .55
Mustard.....gal.	.78 — .80
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.00 — 1.10
Foots.....gal.	.09½ — .10½
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.08½ — .09
Commercial.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Prime red.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Palm, Kernel.....lb.	.12½ — .13
Peanut Oil, Soap.....gal.	.70 — .75
Pine Oil, white.....gal.	.34 — .36
Yellow.....gal.	.30 — .32
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in	
bbls.....gal.	— .84
Blown.....gal.	— .84
Refined.....gal.	— .80
Rosin Oil, first rect.....gal.	.25 — .25
S-cond.....gal.	.36 — .36
Third.....gal.	.45 — .45
Fourth.....gal.	.55 — .55
Sesame.....gal.	.75 — .85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.....lb.	Nominal
China, bbls.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Manchurian.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....gal.	.30 — .31
Commercial.....gal.	.18 — .20
Optum, cases.....lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Jobbing lots.....lb.	11.75 — 12.00
Powdered.....lb.	11.75 — 12.00
Granular.....lb.	12.75 — 13.00
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb.	.03 — .03½
Cream.....lb.	.04½ — .06
White.....lb.	.07 — .08
Snow white.....lb.	.10 — .11
Phosphorus.....lb.	.45 — 1.00
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	.30 — .30
Bicarb.....lb.	.19 — .25
Bromide.....lb.	.80 — .81
Carbonate, calc., 80@85 p.c.....lb.	.14½ — .18
96@98 p.c.....lb.	.16 — .20
Caustic, 90 p.c.....lb.	.16 — .16
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.15 — .16
Powdered.....lb.	.15 — .16
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	.69 — .69
Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.25 — .30
Dichromate.....lb.	.13 — .15
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.72 — .76
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.15 — 3.20
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter.....lb.	.09 — .10
Refined.....lb.	.55 — .60
Permanganate.....lb.	.75 — .75
Prussiate, red.....lb.	.36 — .38
Yellow.....lb.	.31 — .31
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	— .31½
50 oz. tins.....oz.	— .32
25 oz. tins.....oz.	— .33
5 oz. tins.....oz.	— .31
1 oz. tins.....oz.	— .31
Amsterdam.....oz.	Nominal
German.....oz.	.31 — .32
Tava.....oz.	.31 — .32
Pescorin.....lb.	— 2.25
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.26 — .26½
ROOTS—	
Aconite.....lb.	.18 — .20
Alkanet.....lb.	.20 — .20
Athea, cut.....lb.	.50 — .50
Whole.....lb.	.40 — .45
Anelica, American.....lb.	.30 — .35
German.....lb.	.60 — .60
Arnica.....lb.	.50 — .50
Belladonna.....lb.	1.00 — 1.00
Berberis aq.....lb.	.15 — .16
Bitter.....lb.	.24 — .28

## ROOTS—Concluded.

Blood.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Blueflag.....lb.	.13 — .15
Bryonia.....lb.	.20 — .20
Burdock.....lb.	.11 — .12
Calamus, bleached.....lb.	.40 — .45
unbleached.....lb.	.16 — .18
Cohosh, black.....lb.	.05 — .05½
Blue.....lb.	.05 — .06
Colchicum.....lb.	.30 — .35
Colombo.....lb.	.14 — .16
Culvers.....lb.	.14 — .16
Dandelion.....lb.	.35 — .40
Doggrass.....lb.	.25 — .30
Echinacea.....lb.	.17 — .18
Elecampane.....lb.	.09 — .10
Santal.....lb.	.60 — .65
Gelsemium.....lb.	.05 — .06
Gentian.....lb.	.12 — .13
Geranium.....lb.	.04 — .05
Ginger, African.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Jamaica.....lb.	.10 — .12
Bleached.....lb.	.18 — .20
Ginseng, wild Southern.....lb.	7.00 — 7.25
Northwestern.....lb.	7.25 — 7.50
Eastern.....lb.	7.00 — 7.25
Cultivated.....lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Golden Seal.....lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Powdered.....lb.	5.15 — 5.25
Hellebore, white.....lb.	.10 — .10
Powdered.....lb.	.13 — .14
Black.....lb.	.06 — .06
Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Rio.....lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Jalap.....lb.	.12 — .13
Kava Kava.....lb.	.24 — .25
Licorice, in bales.....lb.	.06 — .07
Selected, bundles.....lb.	.14 — .18
Mandrake.....lb.	.08 — .10
Musk, Russian.....lb.	.50 — .60
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.13 — .15
Small.....lb.	.16 — .17
Verona.....lb.	.12 — .12
Fingers.....lb.	.55 — .75
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.20 — .25
Pellitory.....lb.	.20 — .24
Pink, true.....lb.	.65 — .75
Poke.....lb.	.07 — .08
Rhatany.....lb.	.12 — .14
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.50 — .50
Shensi.....lb.	.80 — .80
High dried.....lb.	.20 — .30
Clippings.....lb.	.19 — .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.48 — .50
Mexican.....lb.	.14 — .14½
Senega.....lb.	.38 — .50
Serpentaria.....lb.	.42 — .44
Skunk cabbage.....lb.	.10 — .12
Snake, Canada.....lb.	.20 — .20
Spikenard.....lb.	.12 — .14
Squid.....lb.	.08 — .10
Stillingia.....lb.	.06 — .07
Urnicorn, false, (helonias).....lb.	.80 — .90
True, (Alettris).....lb.	.35 — .40
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.13 — .18
English.....lb.	.75 — .75
German.....lb.	.25 — .30
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.08 — .10
Saccharin.....lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	5.00 — 5.00
Salol.....lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Santonin, cryst, bulk.....lb.	— 55.00
Powdered.....lb.	— 56.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.25 — 2.34
Aleppo.....lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Virgin.....lb.	— 2.75
SEEDS—	
Anise, Italian.....lb.	.13½ — .14
Spanish.....lb.	.14 — .15
Star.....lb.	.22 — .24
Canary.....lb.	.08½ — .09
Smyrna.....lb.	.08½ — .08½
South American.....lb.	.08 — .09
Caraway.....lb.	.08 — .09
Cardamons, bleached.....lb.	1.50 — 2.20
Decorticated.....lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Celery.....lb.	.20 — .21
Colchicum.....lb.	— 1.00
Conium.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Coriander, natural.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Bleached.....lb.	.08½ — .09
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	.15½ — .16
Dill.....lb.	.14½ — .15
Fennel, German, large.....lb.	.18 — .20
Italian.....lb.	.14 — .16
Roumanian, small.....lb.	.13 — .14
Flax, whole.....bbl.	7.50 — 7.75
Ground.....lb.	.04 — .04½
Foenugreek.....lb.	.06 — .07
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	Nominal
Russian.....lb.	.04½ — .04½

## SEEDS—Concluded.

Larkspur.....lb.	.40 — .45
Lobelia.....lb.	.30 — .35
Millet, natural.....lb.	.03½ — .04
Hulled.....lb.	.09½ — .10½
Mustard, Bari, brown.....lb.	— .08½
California, brown.....lb.	.10 — .11
German, brown.....lb.	.09 — .10
Sicily, brown.....lb.	— .10
Trieste, brown.....lb.	— .10
English, yellow.....lb.	.09 — .10
German, yellow.....lb.	.09 — .10
Parsley.....lb.	.25 — .25
Poppo, Dutch.....lb.	.09½ — .10
German.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Pumpkin.....lb.	.12 — .15
Quince.....lb.	.75 — .80
Rape, English.....lb.	— .07
German.....lb.	.07½ — .07
Sabadilla.....lb.	.22 — .24
Stavesacre.....lb.	.20 — .20
Stramonium.....lb.	.10 — .10
Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	.50 — .50
Kombe.....lb.	.60 — .60
Sunflower, striped.....lb.	.04½ — .06½
Worm, American.....lb.	.10 — .11
Levant.....lb.	.65 — .70
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.22½ — .23
Silver, bar.....oz.	— .52½
Nitrate.....oz.	.33½ — .35½
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.16 — .16
Marseilles.....lb.	.10 — .12
Green, pure.....lb.	.11 — .11
Ordinary.....lb.	.08 — .10
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.10 — .11
Ordinary.....lb.	.08 — .09
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,	
basis of 48 p.c., car	
lots.....100 lbs.	.60 — .65
in bbls.....lb.	.62½ — .67½
Caustic, domestic, f.o.b.	
works, in drums, 60 p.c.ea.	1.55 — 1.60
70@76 p.c., basis of 60 p.c.ea.	1.45 — 1.48
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.....lb.	.02 — .02½
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.05 — .05
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Powdered.....lb.	1.51 — 3.00
Bicarb, English.....lb.	.03½ — .03½
Amer., f.o.b. works.....lb.	.01 — .011
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg.....lb.	.75 — 1.37½
Bisulphite Sol.....100 lbs.	.80 — 1.15
Bromide.....lb.	.55 — .56
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs.	.60 — .80
Pure, cryst.....lb.	— .03½
Dried.....lb.	— .05½
Chlorate.....lb.	.20 — .30
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p.c.....lb.	.04½ — .05½
Dichromate.....lb.	.72 — .76
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.60 — 2.00
Kegs.....100 lbs.	1.75 — 2.10
Iodide.....lb.	3.50 — 3.55
Nitrite.....lb.	.25 — .28
Nitrate, 96 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.25 — 2.30
Phosphate, cases and bbls.....lb.	.02½ — .02½
Prussiate.....lb.	.18 — .22
Saucyate.....lb.	— 1.15
Silicate, liquid.....100 lbs.	.60 — .70
Cryst.....lb.	.02 — .02½
Stannate.....lb.	.65 — .75
Bbls.....100 lbs.	.60 — .75
Calcined.....100 lbs.	2.75 — 3.00
Sulphide, 30 p.c.....lb.	.01½ — .0134
60 p.c.....lb.	.02½ — .02½
Sulphite, cryst.....lb.	— .02
Dry, powdered.....lb.	— .02
Spermacetin.....lb.	.29 — .30
Spts. Ether. Nitros.....lb.	.42 — .44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....100 lbs.	2.27 — 2.40
Potato.....lb.	.03½ — .04½
Rice.....lb.	.07 — .08
Wheat.....lb.	.05 — .05½
Storax.....lb.	.30 — .35
Strontium Nitrate.....lb.	.15 — .17
Strychnine, cryst, bulk.....oz.	.50 — .56
1 oz. vials.....oz.	.55 — .65
½ oz. vials.....oz.	.75 — .85
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.15 — .15
Sulphur, roll.....100 lbs.	1.85 — 2.15
Flour.....100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.40
Flowers.....100 lbs.	2.20 — 2.60
Tamarinds, kegs.....lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Tartar Emetic, in casks.....lb.	.36 — .40
Thymol.....lb.	9.00 — 10.00
Tin.....lb.	— .394
Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.23 — .23½
50 p.c.....100 lbs.	9.75 — 10.00
Oxide.....lb.	.38 — .40
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.	— 22.15
Toluol, pure.....gal.	.35 — .40
Commercial.....gal.	.27 — .30

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Turmeric	.03½ — .04½
Turpentine (for regular grades Stores)	see Naval
Turpentine, Venice	.35 — .36
Artificial	.15
Vanillin	.40 — .45
<b>WAXES—</b>	
Bayberry	.28 — .32
Bees, white	.40 — .43
Yellow, crude	.30 — .32
Refined	.32 — .35
Candelilla	Nominal
Carnauba, Flor.	.55 — .60
No. 1	.55 — .60
No. 2	.51 — .53
No. 3	.42 — .45
Ceresin, yellow	.14 — .45
White	.15 — .25
Japan	.15½ — .16
Montan, crude	.15 — .24
Bleached	Nominal
Ozokerite, crude, brown	.35 — .45
Green	.40 — .50
Refined, white	.30 — .40
Refined, yellow	.25 — .30
Paraffin, refined, domestic	.06 — .09
Zinc Carbonate	.08½ — .09
Chloride	.04½ — .04¾
Oxide, white	.06¾ — .10¾
Sulphate	.100 lbs. 2.35 — 2.65

**DYE STUFFS**

Acid, Picric, kegs	.lb. — .75
Tannic, commercial	.60 — .66
Cryst.	.70 — .77
Albumen, Egg	.50 — .75
Blood	.30 — .45
Alizarine, red paste	.lb. —
Brown paste	.lb. —
Aluminum Chloride	.200 — 2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	.50 — .60
Salt	.50 — .60
Annatto, fine	.40 — .60
Seed	.10 — .14
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	.30 — .35
65 p.c.	.26 — .33
47 p.c.	.24 — .29
Carmines of Indigo	.lb. —
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	.lb. —
Rosy black	.65
Gray black	.60 — .75
Fine Madras	.lb. —
Cudbear, French	.25 — .30
Concentrated	.40 — .50
English	.15 — .20
Cutch, bales	.03½ — .08
Boxes	.lb. —
Slabs	.lb. —
Divi-divi	ton 55.00 — 75.00
Flavine	.60 — .80
Fustic, stick	ton 18.00 — 30.00
Young, root	ton 45.00
Gambir, spot	.06½ — .08
Cube, No. 1	.lb. —
Cube No. 2	.lb. —
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	.lb. —
Medium	.lb. —
High grade	.lb. —
Kurpahs	.lb. —
Guatemala	.lb. —
Madras	.lb. —
Synthetic (J.)	.65
Indigotine	ton 1.10 — 2.50
Logwood, stick	ton 18.00 — 20.00
Roots	ton 12.00 — 15.00
Madder, Dutch	.14 — .20
French	.lb. —
Myrobalans	.40 — .50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	.01¾ — .02
True	.04 — .04½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.18 — .30
Chinese	.17 — .25
Persian Berries	.lb. —
Quercitron	ton 25.00 — 30.00
Salts of Tartar	.12 — .15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	.06½ — .10
75-85 p.c.	.11 — .12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	ton 11.00 — 12.00
Tannic Acid	ton 11.00 — 12.00
Turmeric, Madras	.04 — .04½
Aleppy	.04½ — .04¾
Pubna	.04
China	.03½
Cochin, bulbs	Nominal
Turkey Red Oil	.lb. —
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.15 — .16

**CHIPPED DYEWOODS**

Barwood	.lb. .02 — .02½
Camwood	.lb. .06 — .07
Fustic	.lb. .01½ — .02
Hypernic	.lb. .02 — .03
Logwood	.lb. .01¾ — .01½
Red Saunders	.lb. .03 — .05

**EXTRACTS**

Archil, double	.lb. .10 — .12
Concentrated	.lb. .15 — .17
Barberry, French	.lb. .28 — .35
Chestnut	.lb. .05 — .05½
Fustic, solid	.lb. .08 — .11
Liquid, 51 deg.	.lb. .06 — .08
Gall	.lb. .12 — .15
Hemlock	.lb. .02¾ — .03¾
Indigo	.lb. .06 — .10
Logwood, solid	.lb. .06 — .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	.lb. .05 — .10
42 deg.	.lb. .04 — .06
Cryst.	.lb. .10 — .15
Oak	.lb. .08 — .08½
Palmetto	.lb. .02¾ — .02¾
Persian Berry	.lb. .12 — .14
Quebracho, solid	.lb. .04¾ — .05¾
51 deg.	.lb. .03¾ — .04
42 deg.	.lb. .02¾ — .03
Quercitron	.lb. .02¾ — .04
Sumac	.lb. .03¾ — .06¾

**NAVAL STORES**

Spirits Turpentine	gal. .48 — .48½
Pitch	200 lbs. 3.50 — 4.50
Tar	50 gals. 6.50 — 7.00
Rosin, com. to good str'ed	bbl. 3.90 — 4.00
B.	bbl. 3.95 — 4.10
D.	bbl. 4.00 — 4.15
E.	bbl. 4.05 — 4.15
F.	bbl. 4.05 — 4.15
G.	bbl. 4.05 — 4.15
H.	bbl. 4.05 — 4.20
I.	bbl. 4.05 — 4.40
K.	bbl. 4.65 — 4.75
M.	bbl. 5.30 — 5.55
N.	bbl. 6.50 — 6.70
W. G.	bbl. 6.75 — 6.90
W. W.	bbl. 6.80 — 7.00

**SHELLAC**

D. C.	.lb. .23 — .24
V. S. O.	.lb. —
Superior orange	.lb. .21 — .22
Bright orange	.lb. .19 — .20
T. N.	.lb. .15 — .15½
A. C. Garnet	.lb. .16 — .16½
Button Lac	Nominal
Regular, bleached	.lb. .15½ —
Bone dry	.lb. .20½ —

**COFFEES**

Rio	.lb. .06½ — .09
Santos	.lb. .09 — .11½
East India—Private growth	.lb. .23½ — .26
Padang Int.	.lb. .22½ — .23½
Timor	.lb. .19½ — .20
Kroe	.lb. .19 — .19½
Mandheling	.lb. .27 — .28
Akola	.lb. .25 — .27
Java Liberian	.lb. .19½ — .19½
Straits Liberian	.lb. .17½ — .18
Surinam Liberian	.lb. .18 — .18½
La Guaira—Caracas	.lb. .09 — .10
Washed	.lb. .12 — .14
Porto Cabello	.lb. .11½ — .13½
Washed	.lb. .10½ — .13½
Colombian, fair	.lb. .13 — .13½
Maracaibo	.lb. .09½ — .13
Mexicans—Cordova	.lb. .13 — .13½
Washed	.lb. .16 — .16½
Coatepec	.lb. .13 — .13½
Washed	.lb. .16½ — .17
Oaxaca	.lb. .13 — .13½
Washed	.lb. .16 — .16½
Tapachula	.lb. .16 — .16½
Tio & Sierra	.lb. .12 — .12½
Huatusco	.lb. .12 — .12½
Costa Rica, common	.lb. .06 — .07
Fair to good	.lb. .11½ — .13
Prime to choice	.lb. .14 — .15
Mocha, large	.lb. .22 — .24
Small	.lb. .27 — .30
Nicaragua	.lb. .09½ — .10
Washed	.lb. .12 — .14
Guatemala & Cuban, common	.lb. .06 — .07½
Fair to good	.lb. .13 — .14
Prime to choice	.lb. .14 — .15
Jamaica, ordinary	.lb. .08½ — .09
Good ordinary	.lb. .09 — .09½
Black River	.lb. .09½ — .10

**TEAS**

Foochow, standard	.lb. .15 — .16
Superior	.lb. .24 — .26
Formosa, standard	.lb. .16 — .18
Good	.lb. .22 — .25
Superior	.lb. .25 — .27
Fine	.lb. .36 — .41
Finest	.lb. .38 — .43
Country Green, gunpowder,	
extra	.lb. .36 — .51
Imperials, firsts	.lb. .42
Seconds	.lb. .31 — .33
Young Hysons, firsts	.lb. .36 — .42
Seconds	.lb. —
Thirds	.lb. —
Extras	.lb. .41 — .62
Gunpowder, Pinhead	.lb. .38 — .42
Extras	.lb. .31 — .36
Firsts	.lb. .28 — .42
Seconds	.lb. .23 — .27
Thirds	.lb. .22 — .24
Imperials, seconds	.lb. —
Thirds	.lb. —
Japan—Pan and basket fired—	
low grade	.lb. .18 — .20
Medium grade	.lb. .20 — .25
High grade	.lb. .31 — .38
Fancy grade	.lb. .38 — .46
Congous, fine to best	.lb. .34 — .38
Medium	.lb. .24
Standard	.lb. .14 — .15
India, Pekoe Souchy	.lb. .19 — .22
Pekoe	.lb. .21 — .22
Orange Pekoe	.lb. .24 — .25
Java, Pekoe Souchy	.lb. .19 — .20
Ping Sueys—B. O. Pekoe	.lb. .22 — .25
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchy	.lb. .21 — .22
Pekoe	.lb. .21 — .23
F. O. Pekoe	.lb. .25 — .27
Orange Pekoe	.lb. .24 — .30
F. O. Orange	.lb. .32 — .38

**REFINED SUGAR**

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Arb.	War.	Fed.
Powdered	.635	.635	.635	.635	.610
XXXX powdered	.640	.640	.640	.640	.615
Confectioners' A	.615	.615	.615	.615	
Fine granulated	.625	.625	.625	.625	6.00
Standard gran.	.630	.625	.625	.630	6.00
2-lb. bags fine gr.	.655	.655	.655	.655	6.30
5-lb. bags fine gr.	.645	.645	.645	.645	6.20
10-lb. bags fine gr.	.640	.640	.640	.640	6.15
25-lb. bags fine gr.	.630	.630	.630	.630	6.05

**MOLASSES AND SYRUPS**

Centrifugals—	
Blackstrap	gal. .10½ — .12
Common	.lb. .19 — .22
Fair	gal. .24 — .29
Prime	gal. .40 — .45
Open kettle	gal. .50 — .60
Grocery grades	gal. .35 — .50
Sugar Syrup, common	gal. .10 — .16
Medium	gal. .16 — .20
Fancy	gal. .20 — .30
Honey—	
Clear Comb, fancy	.lb. .16
Clover, No. 1	.lb. .14
No. 2	.lb. .12 — .13
Extracted	.lb. .08 — .09
Southern ext.	gal. .50 — .80
West Ind.	gal. .45 — .50
Buckwheat ext.	.lb. .07 — .07½
Maple Sugar and Syrups—	
Syrup	gal. .80 — .90
Sugar	.lb. .09½ — .10½

**SPICES**

Cassia, Batavia No. 1	.lb. .19 — .20
Batavia No. 2	.lb. .12 — .13
China, cases	.lb. .08½ — .08½
Saigon, rolls	.lb. .34 — .35
Cassia Buds	.lb. .13 — .14
Chillies, Japan	.lb. .17 — .18
Mombasa	.lb. .17 — .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1	.lb. .32 — .33
Cloves, Amboyna	.lb. —
Zanzibar	.lb. .19 — .19½
Penang	.lb. .34 — .35
Ginger, Jamaica	.lb. .10 — .11
African	.lb. .06½ — .06½
Cochin	.lb. .07 — .07½
Mace, Banda	.lb. .65 — .66
Batavia	.lb. .51 — .52
Nutmegs	.lb. .14½ — .17
Pepper, black	.lb. .12½ — .12½
White	.lb. .21 — .24
Pimento	.lb. .04 — .05

# MANUFACTURERS' PRICE CHANGES

## Supplement to the ERA PRICE LIST

A—Advanced D—Declined  
N—New Items X—Dropped from List  
C—Change in price, name or location.

### INFORMATION WANTED

Will some one please advise us the name and address of the manufacturers of the following preparations:

Luther W. Marshall's Sulphur Sage and Quinine Hair Tonic; also a preparation called "Sarsan."

Mananol, described as a substitute for Veronal.

Among the recent changes in proprietary goods that have been reported to us, we list the following:

Abbott Remedies Co., 60th and Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

N—Abbott's Corn Plasters, \$0.10 doz. .75  
N—Abbott's Cold Tablets, .25 " 3.00

The Abilena Sales Co., 31 W. Lake St., Chicago.

Abilena Water:—  
Doz. (Small) ..... \$1.35  
Case 50s (Small) ..... 5.00  
Doz. (Large) ..... 3.00  
Case 24s (Large) ..... 6.00

American Herb & Plant Co., Junction City, Ky.

D—Swann's Kidney Remedy.....doz. \$4.00  
D—Swann's Stomach Remedy..... " 4.00

Chas. Ammen Co., Ltd., Alexandria, La.  
Moved to above address from New Orleans, La.

The Angelus Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

1-6 case asst. Oraloa and Lemaloa  
(1 doz. ½ lb. cans Oraloa and 1 doz. ½ lb. cans Lemaloa)..... 9.00  
½ case asst. Oraloa and Lemaloa (3 doz. ½ lb. cans Oraloa and 3 doz. ½ lb. cans Lemaloa) ..... 25.50  
1 case asst. Oraloa and Lemaloa (6 doz. ½ lb. cans Oraloa and 6 doz. ½ lb. cans Lemaloa) ..... 48.00

A. C. Barnes Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Argyrol .....oz. bottle \$1.50

G. A. Colgan Co., 72-74 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C—Fitzsimmon's Standard Bird Food 40 round pkgs to case, per case. \$2.50  
C—Fitzsimmon's Spanish Bird Food 2.25  
C—Fitzsimmon's Bird Gravel, 3 lb. pkg., 36 to a case, per case..... 1.00

Chinosol Co., 54 South St., New York.

Tablets, tubes of 12.....doz. \$4.00  
Tablets, tubes of 5.....doz. 2.00  
Tablets, pocket size boxes.....doz. 1.20  
Powder, 1 oz. boxes.....doz. 8.00  
Aseptikons, boxes of 10.....doz. 8.00  
(Formerly known as Chinosol Comp. Suppositories).

David Laboratories, 212 5th Ave., New York.

Lab. 417 Ovington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Asepto (Liquor) ..... .50 \$4.50  
Astringo (Pulvis) ..... .50 4.50  
Cough Sedative (Elixir) ..... .50 4.50  
Dermalo (Ungt.) ..... .35 3.00  
Digesto (Elixir) ..... 1.00 9.00  
Dusting Powder ..... .50 4.50  
Dyspepsia (Tablet) ..... .50 4.50  
Fru Ferro (Fruit Iron) ..... 1.00 9.00  
Glycerophosphates Comp. .... 1.00 9.00  
Liniment (David's) ..... .35 3.00  
Tablaxo (Tablet) ..... .25 2.25  
Urisepio ..... 1.00 9.00

Dennos Food Sales Co., 31 W. Lake St., Chicago.

C—Formerly at 115 So. La Salle St.

H. B. Denton & Co., Not Inc., Beardstown, Ill.

Have succeeded Denton Bros. Drug Co. as manufacturers of "Trex."

Despat Chemical Co., 514 West End Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

Brooks' Skeeter Regulator.....doz. .75  
" .25 " 1.75

A—Brooks' Orig. Bromo Saline. .75 " 12.00

" .25 " 6.50  
N—Brooks' Black Purge..... .25 " 2.00  
" .10 " .80

Ergon Medicine Co., Canton, Ohio.

C—Moved from Massillon to above address.

Fitzgerald Soap Co., Collingswood, N. J.

Fitzgerald's Hair Soap ..... .15 \$1.20  
" .25 2.00

10c size discontinued.

Fort Wayne Drug Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A—Naftalan—Small \$6.00; medium large size, per doz., 24.00

The Foster Laboratory, 138 Roseville Ave., Newark, N. J.

A—Oleo-septine .....12 oz. \$8.50  
A—Oleo-septine .....5 pt. 4.25  
A—Terp Heroin & Drosera... 4 oz. 5.00  
A—Terp Heroin & Drosera... 8 oz. 10.00  
A—Terp Heroin & Drosera...16 oz. 18.00  
A—Terp Heroin & Drosera ea. 5 pt. 6.50

Fritzche Bros., 82 Beekman St., New York.

Advise that their stock of Pollantin Liquid (Dunbar's serum in hay fever) is exhausted; and that due to the lamentable war conditions, they are unable to replenish in time for the current season's demands.

Also that but a very limited supply of the Pollantin Powder and Ointment is available.

Genuine Haarlem Oil Mfg. Co., New York.

A—Capsules—per doz. 2/s \$2.25; 4/s \$4.50  
" 8/s 9.00

Greenwich Chemical Co., 85 Greenwich Av., N. Y.

C—Moved from 108 Vartick St. to above.

E. C. Hazard & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Koko-Kaks, in pkg. of 10 1 doz. pkgs. in display box..... \$2.75  
12 boxes per case..... 27.00  
In pkgs. of 4 2½ doz. pkgs. in display box ..... 2.25  
12 boxes per case..... 27.00  
In tins containing 100, 12 tins per case, per tin ..... 2.00  
½ case, 6 tins..... 12.00  
1 case, 12 tins..... 24.00

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

October 1st free goods on Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly will be \$6.00 lots, ½ doz. free; \$12.00 lots, 1 doz. free; \$24.00 lots, 2 dozen free.

After Nov. 1st, following prices will prevail:

Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly..... \$25 2.00  
" ..... .50 4.00  
" Pilease ..... .25 2.00  
" Kidney & Backache Remedy ..... .50 4.00

### QUANTITY OFFERS

\$6.00 lots and over, assorted, up to gross lots, 8% discount. \$24.00 or gross lots, assorted, 10% and 2% discount.  
All free goods withdrawn after Nov. 1, 1914.

Manhattan Eye Salve Co., Louisville, Ky.

A—Yellow Oxid. & Atropine Oint. .... \$1.50 \$2.00 \$3.00  
A—Holocain & Adrenalin Oint. .... 2.00 2.50 3.50  
A—Dionin Ointment ..... 3.50 4.50 7.00  
A—Eserine Alk. Oint. .... 2.00 5.00  
A—Atropine Alk. Oint. .... 2.00 3.00  
A—Atropine & Bichlor. Oint. 2.00 2.50 3.50  
A—Atropine Alk. Oint. .... 2.00 3.50  
X—Cocaine & Adrenalin Ointment.

Owl Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Now manufacture Denig's Cough Balsam, Denig's Worm Syrup and other Denig's remedies formerly manufactured by Dr. Davis, of Chillicothe, Ohio.  
N—Podock Pills .....doz. \$1.75  
N—Owl Injection ..... " 6.00  
N—Owl Capsules ..... " 7.00  
X—Denig's Fly Paper.

Virginia Pope Co., 23 W. 65th St., N. Y.

A—Ant's Eggs, 1 oz. pkg.....gross \$12.00  
A—Mixed Seed ..... " 15.00  
A—Canary Seed ..... " 18.00

W. C. Power & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

A—Kreitzer's Salve.....doz. \$0.90 \$2.25  
A—Kreitzer's Pile Ointment.....doz. 2.25

Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

C—Pyramid Pile Remedy (small) doz. \$4.50; gross \$51.00  
C—(large) ..... 8.50; " 102.00  
C—Pyramid Pills ..... 2.00; " 24.00  
C—Pyramid Ointment ..... 4.00; " 48.00

The Rheuma Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rheuma ..... .50 \$4.00  
FREE GOODS on order for ¼ doz., 1 bottle; ½ doz., 2 bottles free; 1 dozen, 4 bottles free, with changeable c under display.

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Graduate in pharmacy with practical drug experience including buying, who is competent to assist on market reports for our new publication "Weekly Drug Markets."

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Address, Editor Weekly Drug Markets,  
No. 3 Park Place, New York.

OFFICE MAN—Young man with thorough office experience and knowledge of drug lines and drug trade manufacturers to assist in our price list dept. Good opening for one who is competent at such work. Write full particulars, experience and references; also mention salary.

Address, D. O. Haynes & Co.,  
3 Park Place, New York.

A. H. Robins Co., Richmond, Va.

A—Uralithic Salt.....2 oz. \$3.00  
" 6 oz. 6.00

A—Tablets Terpin Compound, doz. small \$2.00; medium \$4.80  
" large 10.20

A—Herotone Tablets.....doz. small 2.00  
" medium \$4.80; large 10.20

A—Capso-Q. Tablets.....doz. \$7.20 34.20

George W. Scarborough, Ph. G., Pennington, N. J.

C—Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Thomas, of Trenton, as sole owner and manufacturer of Thomas's and Sterling's Remedies.

C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

A—Ashfield's Worm Po.....doz. \$2.00

C. H. Strong & Co., Chicago, Ill.

D—Arnica Tooth Soap.....doz. \$1.75

Swampland Medicine Co., Ada, Okla.

C—Name of their "Frog Pond Liver Pills" changed to "Swampland Liver Pills."

J. Tausig, 152d St. and St. Nicholas Ave., New York.

N—"Oyl-O-Yuth" ..... \$1.00 \$10.00

Dr. C. A. Voorhees, Est., Philadelphia, Pa.

A—Bumstead's Worm Syrup.....doz. \$1.85

White's Neuralgia Remedy, Lancaster, Ohio.

A—White's Neuralgia Remedy, doz. \$2.00 \$4.00

Wittenberg Co., 306 E. 3d St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Wittenberg's Dyspepsia Tablets... .25 \$2.00

Subrosa "Perspiration Deodorizer" ..... .25 2.00

Subrosa Chocolate Cream (Cathartic) ..... .15 1.25

Wm. J. Wood, 497 W. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

C—Now manufacturer Dr. Wood's Soothing Syrup, formerly made by Wood & Son, 121 So. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.

Yale Chemical Co., 220 W. 42d St., New York.

A—Salutine (Yale).....per oz. \$1.00  
12oz. \$8.00; 144 oz. \$96.00

Frederick H. Young & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A—Young's Victoria Cream.....doz. \$4.80  
" (trial size) ..... " 2.40  
A—Young's Victoria Powder..... " 3.35  
A—Young's Victoria Soap..... " 1.40  
A—Young's Victoria Talcum..... " 2.40  
A—Young's Bismoline ..... " 4.80

Zumota Remedy Co., Springfield, Mass.

A—Zumota Mustard Ointment, doz. \$0.80 \$2.25 \$4.50



# JOBBER'S' PRICES CURRENT of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Aconite Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Arrowroot, Jamaica.....lb.	.20	—	.25
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.29	St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Seconds.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Root, English.....lb.	1.00	—	1.00	Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil			
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	1.15	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.33	—	.36
Sorts.....lb.	.25	—	.27	Root, German.....lb.	.40	—	.50	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.			.29
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	.46	—	.56	Iodide.....oz.	.50	—	.55
Acetanilid.....lb.	.36	—	.44	Aconitine, Amorp, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.40	—	2.40	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	—	.12
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.33	—	.35	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Technical.....lb.	.23	—	.26	Cryst, 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	—	.20
Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr.,				Hydrous.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.60	—	.80
1.040.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Agar Agar.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Powdered.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
U.S.P., 36 p. c.....lb.	.10	—	.13	Agaricin.....oz.	2.20	—	2.30	Atropine, ½ oz. v.....oz.	15.00	—	24.00
C.P., Glacial, 99½ p. c.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Sulphate, ½ oz. v.....oz.	14.00	—	23.00
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.18	—	.20	Cologne, Sp. 95%, U.S.P.....gal.				Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	—	.40
German.....lb.	1.20	—	1.40	bbls.....gal.				Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.			.28
Boric acid, cryst.....lb.	.10	—	.14	Less.....gal.	2.90	—	3.10	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Powdered.....lb.	.10	—	.14	Com'l, 95%, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.70	—	2.70	Peru.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Impalp.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Less.....gal.	2.90	—	3.04	Oregano.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Butyric, 100 p. c.....oz.	1.10	—	1.10	Denatured, bbls. & ¼ bbs.....gal.	.45	—	.50	Tolu.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Cacodylic.....oz.	.85	—	.85	Methylic (Wood), bbls.....gal.	.55	—	.65	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Camphoric.....lb.	6.00	—	6.00	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.30	—	.35	C.P.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	.44	—	.55	Alkannin, Powdered.....oz.				Caustic Hydrate, C.P., Cryst.....lb.			.75
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.			
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.30	—	.45
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.60	—	1.00	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.45	—	.50	C.P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.			1.00
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.07	—	.11	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.			.37
1-lb.....lb.	1.15	—	1.15	Powdered.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	—	.10
C.P.....oz.	.32	—	.32	Cape.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Pure precip.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.33	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.			.24
Cinnamic, synthetic v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.40	—	.40	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.32	—	.38	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.85	—	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Bay Rum, P.R., bbls.....gal.	1.65	—	1.75
Granulated.....lb.				Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Less.....gal.	1.90	—	2.20
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	—	.40
oz.....oz.				Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Gallie.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	.05	Para.....lb.	1.25	—	1.60
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.10	—	1.50	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.				Surinam.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.22	—	.22	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	6.65	—	7.50
Hippuric.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06	—	.08	Short.....lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Cuts.....lb.	3.75	—	5.25
Sealed Tube.....lb.	.50	—	.52	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	—	.15	Bourbon.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.17	—	.17	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.10	—	.12	So. American.....lb.	4.60	—	5.00
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.				Cryst, C.P.....lb.	.40	—	.50	Belladonna Leaves, English,			
lb.....lb.				Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.25	1 lb. bot.....lb.			
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial,				Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	4.50	German.....lb.	2.90	—	3.25
U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	—	.08	Root, German.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in				26 deg, Conc.....lb.	.07½	—	.09	Powdered.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45
gut. pch. bot.....lb.	2.25	—	3.00	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Benzine.....gal.	.20	—	.25
52 p. c., cir. bt.....lb.				Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.75	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	2.20	—	2.40
stypophosphorous, sol., 30 per				Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.14	—	.14	Sumatra.....lb.	.60	—	.70
cent.....oz.	.10	—	.10	Benzoate.....oz.	.11	—	.14	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75
U.S.P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.11	—	.11	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.22	—	.26	Benzosol, 1 oz. v.....ea.	.60	—	.65
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Bromide, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Berberine, C.P., ¼ oz. v.....ea.	.60	—	.65
lb.....lb.	.90	—	1.10	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Phosphate.....oz.			4.50
Dilute.....oz.				Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.00	—	2.20
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.				Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Muriatic, com'l. 20 deg.				Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Bismuth, Beta Naph.(Orphol).....oz.			.80
(Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c).lb.	.05	—	.07	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.85).....oz.	.18	—	.22	Bromide and Ammonium.....lb.	3.40	—	3.60
C.P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	—	4.50	Salicylate, 65 p.c.....lb.	3.00	—	3.45
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.30	—	.30	Molybdate.....oz.	.35	—	.40	40 p. c.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.35	—	.35	Muriate.....lb.	.17	—	.20	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	3.30	—	3.50
Oxalic.....lb.	.24	—	.28	C.P. Gran.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.10	—	3.50
Powdered.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.23	Subgallate.....lb.	2.70	—	2.95
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.25	—	.25	Subiodide.....oz.	.40	—	.45
U.S.P. 1880, 50 p. c.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Granulated.....lb.	.25	—	.28	lb.....lb.			5.70
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.28	—	.38	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.				Subnitrate.....lb.	2.75	—	2.95
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lbs.	.50	—	.65	Tannate.....oz.	.27	—	.30
Picric.....lb.	.90	—	.95	Salicylate.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Valerate.....oz.	.34	—	.40
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1 lb.				Sulphate.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	—	.35
caus.....lb.	2.50	—	2.70	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	—	.25
1 oz. v.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Valerate.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.75	—	.80
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.20	—	.30	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	2.85	—	3.15	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Crude.....gal.	.25	—	.30	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Blue Vitriol (see Copper			
Salicylic, 1 lb. carton.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Sulphate).....lb.			
Bulk.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Anise Seed, Italian.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.30	—	.40
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.40	—	.50	Star.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Jeweler's.....lb.	.65	—	1.10
Com'l. 6 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	.05	—	.06	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Bonset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.			.20
C.P.....lb.	.13	—	.16	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-				Borax, Refined.....lb.	.05¼	—	.08½
Sulphurous U.S.P. solution.....lb.	.12	—	.14	phous, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.35	—	2.45	Powdered.....lb.	.06½	—	.09
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	.75	—	1.30	Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.35	—	2.45	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Medicinal.....lb.	.85	—	1.25	Area Nuts.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.70	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Short.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Powdered.....lb.	.73	—	.73	Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	1.80	—	1.80	Powdered.....lb.	1.95	—	2.05
Trichloroacetic.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Buckthorn Bark.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.16	—	.19	Powdered.....lb.	.31	—	.35	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Aceineine.....oz.				Root.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Cassia.....lb.	.22	—	.28
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.28
				Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Seed.....lb.			.20

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Coca Leaves, Huanuco.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Euquinine.....oz.	—	2.80
Baker's A and white.....lb.	.47	—	.60	Truxillo.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Exalgine.....oz.	—	1.40
Dutch.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.).....lb.	.09	—	.12	Fennel Seed.....lb.	.20	—
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.55	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	8.50	9.00
Mailard's.....lb.	.56	—	.60	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Less.....lb.	.06 1/2	.08
Caffeine, pure.....lb.	6.00	6.25	6.50	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Ground.....lb.	.06 1/2	.08
Benzoate.....oz.	.44	—	.50	Codeine.....oz.	7.50	—	8.00	Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.08	—
Bromide.....oz.	.45	—	.50	Phosphate.....oz.	7.00	—	7.50	Ground.....lb.	.09	—
Citrate.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphate.....oz.	7.25	—	7.75	Formaldehyde.....lb.	.15	—
Hydrobrom., gran. eff.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Cobosh Root, black.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	—
Hydrobrom. (true salt).....oz.	.35	—	.60	Blue.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.68	—
Sulphate, 1/4ths.....oz.	.60	—	.67	Colchicum Root.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	1.25	1.50
Valerate.....oz.	.60	—	.67	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Gamboge, blocky.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Seed.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	1.25
Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.31	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright.....lb.	.85	—
White, peeled and split.....lb.	.55	—	.75	Flexible.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Garlic, on strings.....string	.20	—
Calcium, Benzoate.....oz.	.19	—	.19	Colocynth, select.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).....	—	—
Bromide.....lb.	.025	—	.05	Pulp.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	.90	1.00
Chloride, crude.....lb.	.85 1/2	—	.95	Colombo Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Gold.....lb.	.40	.45
Fused.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Coltsfoot Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Silver.....lb.	.36	.40
Granulated.....lb.	.16	—	.25	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Gelsemin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	2.50
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.16	—	.22	Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Gelsemine, C.P., crystals.....	—	2.50
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Conium Leaves.....lb.	.18	—	.22	German, 15 gr. vials.....ea.	2.50	—
Iodide.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75	Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Gelsemium Root.....lb.	.25	—
Lactate.....oz.	.08	—	.12	Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.62	—	.75	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Para.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Gentian Root.....lb.	.23	—
Permanganate.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.28	—
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.19	—	.22	Ammoniated.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.14	—
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Carbonated.....lb.	.24	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—
Sulphite, pure.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.22	—
Sulphocarbonate.....oz.	.07	—	.10	Iodide.....lb.	.45	—	.48	Ground.....lb.	.24	—
Calendula Flowers.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.42	—	.43	Powdered.....lb.	.27	—
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.).....	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ginseng.....lb.	8.00	9.00
Camphor, refined.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.08	—	.10	Glycerin, C.P. in bulk, drums.....	25 1/2	27
1/4 lb. squares.....lb.	.78	—	.88	Barrels.....lb.	.12	—	.16 1/2	and bbls. added.....lb.	28 1/2	30 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.16 1/2	In cans.....lb.	28 1/2	30 1/2
Japanese, ozs.....lb.	.85	—	1.00	Copperas.....lb.	1.00	—	1.12	Less.....lb.	.35	—
Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Coriander.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials.....doz.	2.80	3.40
Smyrna.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Powdered.....lb.	.17	—	.21	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.).....lb.	1.20	1.40
So. American.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride).....	—	—	—	Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.00	5.25
Canella Bark, powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Cotoine, true, 1/4 oz. v.....ea.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	5.20	5.45
Cannabis Indica Herb.....lb.	2.10	—	2.30	Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.40	—
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted.....lb.	6.30	—	6.50	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.46	—
Powdered.....lb.	6.50	—	6.70	Coumarin.....oz.	.75	—	.80	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.25	—
Chinese.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00	Cramp Bark.....lb.	.32	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Cranebill.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Guaiac, Resin.....lb.	.30	—
Capicum, African.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—
Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Cream Tartar, powd.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Wood rasped.....lb.	.03	—
Caraway.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Creosote, Beechwood.....lb.	1.00	—	1.50	Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	2.90	3.75
Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.28	Carbonate.....oz.	.19	—	.65	Carbonate, lbs., 5.20.....oz.	.35	—
Tetrachloride.....lb.	.24	—	.27	Croton-Chloral (Butylchlo.).....oz.	.40	—	.50	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol).....oz.	—	1.60
Cardamom Seed, bleached.....lb.	1.90	—	2.50	Cubeb Berries, sifted.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Valerianate (Gegosote).....oz.	—	1.34
Decorticated.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	3.00	3.25
Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Cudbear.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Gun Powdered.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Carmine, No. 40.....oz.	.35	—	.42	Culver's Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz.	.20	—
Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Cumin Seed.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Cascarilla Bark.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Damiana Leaves.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Sheet.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Cassia, China.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Heliotropin.....oz.	—	.60
Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....lb.	.15	—
Cut.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Dextrin, yellow.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—
Fistula.....lb.	.15	—	.20	White.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Hemol.....oz.	.90	1.00
Saigon, thin, select.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Digitalin, 1/4ths.....oz.	—	—	13.50	Hemp Seed.....lb.	.09	—
Powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.65	15 gr. vials.....ea.	.75	—	.85	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—
Catchu, Medicinal.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—	—	German.....lb.	.40	—
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	German.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.46	—
Celery Seed.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Seed.....lb.	.35	—
Cerium, white.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Pressed, ozs.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.25	—
Yellow.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Dog Grass, cut.....lb.	.35	—	.39	Heroin Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	.37
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Dover's Powder.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	—	.95
Chalk, Precipitated, English.....	—	—	—	Dragon's Blood, powd.....lb.	.65	—	.90	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	—	.35
7 lb. bags.....lb.	.11	—	.14	Extra.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.40	—
Prepared, English, Thomas.....	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.35	—
8 lb. box, white.....box	.50	—	.60	Reeds.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	—
Pink.....box	.60	—	.70	Duotol.....oz.	—	—	1.50	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.45	—
White, bbls.....lb.	.0094	—	.04	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	—
Chamomile Flowers, Hung'n.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Hops, select (1913).....lb.	.45	—
Roman or Belgian.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Elatarium.....oz.	.75	—	1.00	Pressed, 1/4 & 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.48	—
Chicle.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Elderberries.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Horchond Leaves.....oz.	28.00	30.00
Chinoidine.....oz.	.11	—	.12	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.....oz.	28.00	30.00
Chinolin.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	30.00
Chiretta, pure.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Elecampane Root.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Hydrochinon.....lb.	6.00	7.00
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Ground.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.....	—	—
Chloroform.....lb.	.32	—	.55	Elm Bark, select.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Medicinal.....lb.	.20	—
Chrysarobin.....oz.	.27	—	.29	Ground, pure.....lb.	.22	—	.32	Sol. Technical.....lb.	—	—
Cinchona Bark, pale, select'd.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.23	—	.33	Hyocine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....gr.	.34	—
Red.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.).....	—	—	—	Hyocyanine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	5.50	9.50
Yellow, Calisaya.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Ergot, Russian.....lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Crysal, white.....gr.	.75	—
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz.	.50	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.40	—
Salicylate.....oz.	.35	—	.35	Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.72	—	.72	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.12	—
Sulphate.....oz.	.28	—	.32	Chloric, U.S.P.....lb.	.37	—	.37	Ichthyol.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Cinchonine, Sulphate.....oz.	.14	—	.18	Nitrous Conct.....lb.	.80	—	.80	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	—	—
Salicylate.....lb.	.18	—	.20	U.S.P.....lb.	.32	—	.32	Manila.....lb.	—	—
Civet.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00	U.S.P., 1880.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Insect Powder.....lb.	.25	—
Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Washed.....lb.	.29	—	.36	Pure Uncol'd Dalmatian.....lb.	.45	—
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Valerianic.....oz.	—	—	—	Iodine Bromide.....oz.	—	—
Penang.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	—	—	—	Resublimed.....lb.	4.15	4.25
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	.43	—	.48	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.14	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	4.60	4.75
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. vial.....oz.	6.00	—	6.25	Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Deodorized.....oz.	.60	—
Hydrochlor., cryst., ozs.....oz.	5.50	—	5.75	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.).....oz.	.80	—	.90			
1/4 oz. vials.....oz.	5.70	—	6.00	Euphorbium.....lb.	.28	—	.35			
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.).....oz.	.80	—	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	—			

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ipecac Root, Carthagen.....lb.	1.90	— 2.00	Magnesium—			Oil Geranium, Rose—		
Powdered.....lb.	2.05	— 2.15	Sulphate (Sal Epsom).....lb.	.04	— .06	Turkish.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Rio.....lb.	2.40	— 2.50	C.P. Crystals.....lb.	.17	— .20	Ginger.....oz.	.65	— .75
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	— .22	Dried.....lb.	.15	— .15	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Irish (Eclectic Powder).....oz.	.60	— .60	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	.45	— .65	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	3.40	— 3.60
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.26	— .26	Blue, small.....lb.	.40	— .60	Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross		—18.00
Bromide.....oz.	.10	— .10	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	— .22	Regular.....gross		— 6.00
Benzoate.....oz.	.22	— .22	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	Capsules.....gross		—24.00
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.80	— .90	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.23	— .25	Sylvester's.....doz.		— 3.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.78	— .88	Carbonate, cryst., medic.....oz.	.14	— .14	Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs. or less	.60	— .80
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	2.30	— 2.50	Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.80	— .85	Juniper Berries.....lb.	1.45	— 1.90
Quinine and Strychnine.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75	Hypophosphite.....lb.	.150	— .150	Wood.....lb.	.45	— .55
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Lactate.....oz.	.25	— .30	Lard.....gal.	.85	— 1.10
Iodide.....oz.	.35	— .42	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.08	— .18	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	4.75	— 5.00
Syrup.....lb.	.36	— .42	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Flowers.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nitrate, Solution, U.S.P.....lb.	.27	— .30	Small.....lb.	.60	— .70	Garden, French.....lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.08	— .12	Marjoram Leaves, German.....lb.	.45	— .50	Spike.....lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.75	— .80	Mastic.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Lemon.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	— .40	Matteo Leaves.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Limes, expressed.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.85	— .90	Menthol, cryst.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Distilled.....gal.	.65	— .70
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.85	— .90	Mercury.....lb.	1.05	— 1.15	Raw.....gal.	.63	— .68
Quevenne's (by hydgn.).....lb.	.48	— .58	Ammon. (white precip.).....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Salicylate.....lb.	.11	— .14	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	.94	— 1.05	Expressed.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.35	— .40	Powdered.....lb.	.91	— 1.00	Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Solution.....lb.	.13	— .18	Bisulphate (Calomel).....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Menhaden, Northern.....gal.	.45	— .55
Subsulphate.....lb.	.27	— .30	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	3.00	— 3.15	Southern.....gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Solution (Monse's).....lb.	.12	— .15	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	3.25	— 3.40	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	.38	— .60
Sulph. (Coppers).....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40	Oxide, red (Red Precip.).....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Essential.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.15	— .18	Yellow.....oz.	.13	— .16	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.75	— 1.05
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Salicylate.....lb.	.23	— .105	Neroli, Bigarade betts.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Tartrate and Ammonium.....lb.	.70	— .74	Sulphate (Turp. Mineral).....lb.	1.05	— .105	Petale, extra.....oz.	4.75	— 5.25
and Potassium, Scales.....lb.	.70	— .78	Mercury with Chalk (by succussion).....lb.	.51	— .55	Nutmeg.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.17	— .22	Millet Seed, American.....lb.	.08	— .15	Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Valerate.....oz.	5.00	— 5.25	German.....lb.	.08	— .15	3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	.25	— .35	Morphine, Acetate, ¼ oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	— 6.35	Malaga.....lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.25	— .35	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.00	— 7.25	Orange, bitter.....lb.	4.30	— 4.75
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	— .26	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	6.75	— 6.90	Sweet.....lb.	4.40	— 2.50
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .32	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.30	Origanum.....lb.	.40	— 1.10
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.23	— .25	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	5.85	— 6.05	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.15	— .18
Kamala.....lb.	.35	— .40	Valerate, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.10	— 7.35	Kernel.....lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .50	Mullein Flowers, 1 lb. cans.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Paraffin.....gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Purified.....lb.	1.75	— 2.00	Musk Root.....lb.	.65	— .70	Light.....gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Kashin.....lb.	.07	— .09	Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .75	Russian.....gal.	2.00	— 2.00
Kava Kava.....lb.	.35	— .40	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.14	— .16	Patchouli.....oz.	.45	— .65
Kino.....lb.	.60	— .65	Ground.....lb.	.12	— .15	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .75	White.....lb.	.12	— .15	Peanut.....gal.	1.00	— 1.00
Kola Nuts, sm. and lge.....lb.	.20	— .25	Ground.....lb.	.28	— .35	Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Powdered.....lb.	.26	— .31	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.30	— .45	Pepper, black.....lb.	.80	— .85
Kousso, powdered.....lb.	.55	— .60	Naphthalene, flake or bds.....lb.	.05	— .09	Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Nickel and Ammon. Sulph.....lb.	.20	— .30	Hotchkiss.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.55	— .65	Sulphate.....lb.	.30	— .35	Western.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Lanolin.....lb.	.65	— .70	Nutgalls.....lb.	.38	— .42	Pimenta.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.50	— .60	Powdered.....lb.	.38	— .42	Pine Needles.....lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered.....lb.	.60	— .70	Nutmegs.....lb.	.28	— .32	Poppy, true.....lb.	.25	— .30
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.30	— .45	Extra large.....80 to lb.	.33	— .40	Rape Seed.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.12	— .26	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	— .14	Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	15.00	— 16.00
Chloride.....lb.	.50	— .75	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .26	Artificial.....oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.34	— .37	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Nitrate.....lb.	.20	— .25	Without Acid.....lb.	8.00	— 8.50	Trieste.....lb.	.75	— .90
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	— .15	Sweet, pure.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Rosin.....gal.	.35	— .70
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	— .20	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.20	— .25	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .40
Ground.....lb.	.20	— .25	Rectified.....lb.	.35	— .40	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.37	— .42	Anised, Star.....lb.	2.25	— 2.30	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Mass.....lb.	.36	— .42	Benne.....lb.	.95	— 1.05	Savin.....lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Powdered.....lb.	.44	— .50	bbls., or less.....gal.	.95	— 1.05	Spearmint, pure.....lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.18	— .22	Bergamot.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25	Sassafras.....lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered.....lb.	.21	— .25	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Sperm, winter, blchd.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.12	— .22	Cade.....lb.	.30	— .36	Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered.....lb.	.12	— .15	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Tansy.....lb.	4.00	— 4.30
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.05	— .07	Camphor.....lb.	.24	— .30	Tar, U.S.P.....gal.	.40	— .45
Assorted, 1, ¼ and ½ lb.....lb.	.10	— .12	Caraway.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.45	— .55
Lithium Acetate.....oz.	.20	— .20	Cassia.....lb.	1.25	— 1.75	Red, No. 1.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Bitartrate.....oz.	.21	— .21	Castor, American.....lb.	1.25	— 1.6	White.....lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Bromide.....lb.	3.15	— 3.25	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.70	— .80	Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75
Carbonate.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Wood.....lb.	.30	— .35	Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Citrate.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Celery.....lb.	.85	— .95	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	— .40	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.00	— 1.25	Synthetic.....lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Citronella.....lb.	.80	— 2.00	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Cloves.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75	Wormwood, Amer., good.....lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Seed, clean.....lb.	.35	— .40	Coconut, Cochian.....lb.	.20	— .25	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ mer-cury.....lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered.....lb.	.43	— .45	Ceylon.....lb.	.18	— .23	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	.75	— .80
Lovage Root, select, white.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Copra.....lb.	.18	— .23	Olibanum.....lb.	.22	— .30
Seed.....lb.	.70	— .70	Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....gal.	1.10	— 1.20	Opium (Natural).....lb.	11.00	— 13.00
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Domestic.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10	Granulated.....lb.	12.50	— 14.50
Lycopodium.....lb.	.85	— .90	Norwegian.....gal.	1.00	— 1.15	U.S.P. powdered.....lb.	12.40	— 14.40
Mace, whole.....lb.	.70	— .76	bbls.....ea.	23.00	— 25.00	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Powdered.....lb.	.80	— .85	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.15	— .20
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.20	— .25	Coriander.....lb.	.60	— .70	Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.27	— .33
Calcined.....lb.	.50	— .62	Cottonseed, yellow & white.....gal.	.69	— .74	Select Finger.....lb.	.90	— 2.00
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	— .22	Croton.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Verona.....lb.	.28	— .32
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	— .20	Cubeb.....lb.	3.65	— 3.80	Paraffin.....lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered.....lb.	.09	— .28	Cumin.....lb.	5.25	— 5.50	Parafom.....oz.		— .35
Ponderous.....lb.	.80	— .85	Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45	Paraldehyde.....lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.24	— .30	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65	Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.35	— .38
Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.60	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.70	— 1.30			
Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.25	— .25	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	2.80	— 3.00			
Ribbon.....oz.	.45	— .45	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75			
Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.08	— .10	Geranium, Rose, natural.....lb.	7.00	— 7.75			

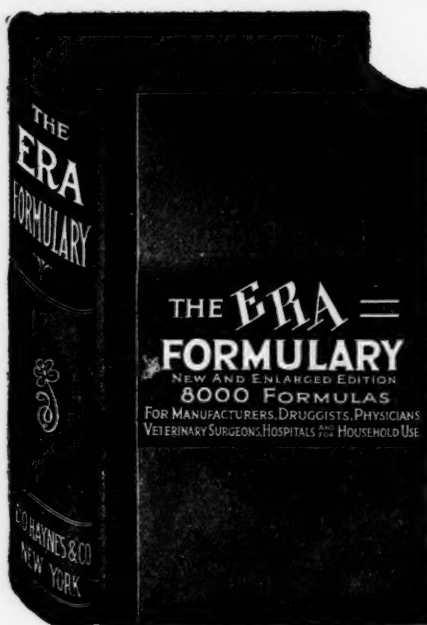




# The New and Enlarged Edition of THE ERA FORMULARY

This edition of the Era Formulary is essentially a new book. Of the nearly 8000 formulas presented, more than 5000 are new, while those retained have been entirely recast and better adapted for the purpose designed. The scope of the book has been greatly extended, the formulas selected being based on a most careful study of the needs of the manufacturer, pharmacist, physician, agriculturist, horticulturist, stock-raiser, veterinarian; in short, on the requirements of most of the industrial arts and handicrafts, and the utilitarian necessities of man.

The arrangement of the formulas is designed to facilitate the greater usefulness of the book. A reference to the Table of Contents will convince anyone of the great number and variety of formulas offered for all kinds of



specialties, novelties and preparations of standard worth. No manufacturer, pharmacist, veterinarian, soda-fountain operator, farmer, hospital steward, or artisan in any handicraft can afford to be without a copy of this new book. It is beyond all question the BEST FORMULARY ever compiled for the use of the classes of individuals named.

This new edition was revised and compiled by William C. Alpers, Sc.D., member of the present Committee of Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and Ezra J. Kennedy, Ph.C., Editor of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, both of whom are preëminently fitted for the task by reason of their scientific attainments, long practical experience in the drug business, and their intimate knowledge of pharmacists' and manufacturers' needs for new formulas and processes.

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